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HOLLAND CITY NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
HOLLAND, - MICH.MULDER & NAGELKERK,
PUBLISHERS.Rates of advertising made known
on application.

BARGAINS!

BARGAINS!

ONLY \$150

for a beautiful lot,

\$25 down and \$5 per month

until paid.

Lots are right in the center of the city.

Size, 48 1/2 by 132 feet.

The Spring will see these same lots worth \$200.

W. C. WALSH.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Attorneys and Justices.

DIEKEMA, G. J., Attorney at Law. Collections

promptly attended to. Office, Van der

Veen's block, Eighth street.

FAIRBANKS, L. Justice of the Peace, Notary

Public and Pension Claim Agent, River St.

near Tenth.

PORT, J. C., Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Office: Post's block, corner Eighth and

River streets.

Bakeries.

CITY BAKERY, J. Fessink & Bro., Proprietors,

Fresh Bread and Bakers' Goods, Confection-

ery, etc., Eighth street.

Banks.

FIRST STATE BANK, with Savings Depart-

ment, Capital, \$35,000. L. Cappon, President;

I. Marzette, Cashier. Eighth street.

Barbers.

BAUMGARTEL, W., Tonsorial Parlor, Eighth

and Cedar streets. Hair dressing promptly

attended to.

Commission Merchant.

BEACH, W. H., Commission Merchant, and

dealer in Grain, Flour and Produce, Highest

market price paid for wheat. Office in Brick

store, corner Eighth and Fish streets.

Drugs and Medicines.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE, E. Kremers, M. D.,

Proprietor.

DOUBBAGE, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medi-

cines, Patents and Oils, Brushes, Toilet

Articles and Perfumes, Imported Havana, Key

West, and Domestic Cigars.

SCHOUTEN, F. J., M. D., proprietor of First

Ward Drug Store. Prescriptions carefully

compounded day or night. Eighth street.

WALSH, HEBER, Druggist and Pharmacist;

a full stock of goods pertaining to the

business.

YATES & KANE, druggists and booksellers.

Stock always fresh and complete, cor. Eighth

and River streets.

Dry Goods and Groceries.

BERTSON, D., dealer in Dry Goods, Fancy

Goods and Furnishing Goods, Eighth street.

BOOT & KRAMER, dealer in Dry Goods. No-

tions, Groceries, Flour, Feed, etc., Eighth

street next to Bank.

CRANDALL, S. R., dealer in Department Goods

and proprietor of Holland City Bazaar,

Eighth street.

DE JONGH, C., dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries,

Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, etc., Tenth

street opp. Union School building.

DE VRIES, D., dealer in General Merchandise,

and Produce. Fresh Eggs and Dairy But-

ter always on hand. River street, cor. Ninth.

STEELE, BARTAN, general dealer in Dry

Goods and Groceries, Flour and Feed. The

finest stock of Crocker in the city, cor. Eighth

and River streets.

VAN DER HAAR, H., general dealer in fine

Groceries, etc. Oysters in season. Eighth

street.

VAN PUTTEN, G. & SONS, General Dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crocker, Hats and

Caps, Flour, Provisions, etc. River street.

WISS, J., dealer in Notions and Fancy Goods,

Phoenix Planing Mill, Scott & Schuur-

man, Proprietors, dealer in lumber, lath,

shingles and brick. River street.

TAKEN & DE SPEDER, Manufacturers of

Carriages, Wagons, Coffers, Bicycles. Sole

owners of EXL Patent Wagon. Special attention

to Horseshoeing and Repairing. River street.

Merchant Tailors.

BRUSSE BROS., Merchant Tailors.

Meat Markets.

DE KRAKER & DE KOSTER, dealers in all

kinds of Fresh and Salt Meats, River street.

VAN DER VEEHE, WILLIAM, First Ward

Meat Market. Choice meats always on

hand. Eighth street, near Fish.

Photographer.

L. A. FAYETTE, J., Photographer. The best

work and the lowest prices. Gallery, 2nd

door east of the City Hotel.

Physicians.

HUIZINGA, J. G., M. D. Physician and Sur-

geon. Office cor. of River and Eighth Sts.

Office hours from 10 to 12 a. m., 1 to 4 p. m., and

7 to 9 p. m. Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose, and

Throat a specialty.

KREMER, H., Physician and Surgeon. Resi-

dence on Twelfth street, cor. of Market.

Office at the drug store of H. Kremers. Office

hours from 11 a. m. to 12 m., and from 5 to 6 p. m.

MABBS, J. A., Physician and Surgeon. Office

at Walsh's drug store. Residence, corner

of Eighth and Fish streets, in the house formerly

occupied by L. Spruitema. Office hours: 9 to

10 a. m., and 3 to 5 p. m.

Saloons.

BROWN, P., dealer in liquors and cigars of all

kinds. Eighth street near River.

SEERY, MICHAEL, dealer in Wines, Liquors,

and Cigars. Saloon in First Ward, three

doors east of City Hall.

Watches and Jewelry.

BREYMAN, OTTO, Watchmaker, Jeweler, and

dealer in fancy goods. Corner of Market

and Eighth streets.

STEVENSON, C. A., successor to H. Wyk-

huysen, Jeweler and Optician, Eighth street

opposite Walsh's drug store.

Miscellaneous.

WOLTMAN, A., Manufacturer of Fine Ha-

vana Cigars, and dealer in Cigars, To-

bacco, Pipes, etc.

BEST, MRS. B. R., has a very fine line of

Fancy Goods and materials for fancy work.

Ladies, call. Ninth street, between Market and

Cedar streets.

DE KEYSER, C., Newspaper and Periodical

Subscription Agency. Leave order for any

publication in U. S. or Canada with him at P. O.

KREPPLE, T., dealer in lumber, lath, shingles,

sash, lath and colored plaster. Corner

Eighth and Cedar street.

SOCIETIES.

F. & A. M.

A Regular Communication of UNITY LODGE,

No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall

Holland, Mich., at 7 o'clock on Wednesday even-

ing, Jan. 28, March 5, April 2, 30, May 20,

July 2, 30, August 27, Sept. 24, Oct. 22, Nov. 25,

Dec. 24. St. John's days June 24 and Decem-

ber 27. O. BREYMAN, W. M.

A. HUNTLEY, Sec'y.

K. O. T. M.

Present Tent, No. 63, meets in K. O. T. M.

Hall at 7:30 p. m., on Monday night next. All

Six Knights are cordially invited to attend.

Cheapest Life Insurance Order known. Fall

particulars given on application.

R. H. HABERMAN, Commander.

JOHN J. CAPPOU, R. E.

Notice.

I hereby forbid any one to harbor or

trust my wife, Mrs. C. S. Benjamin, on

my account, as I will not be responsible

for any debts contracted by her

from and after this date.

C. S. BENJAMIN.

Holland, Mich., Nov. 22, '90. 3W

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well

known and so popular as to need no

special mention. All who have used

Chronological.

Nov. 21.—France a republic, 1792.

Edridge Gerry (of gerrymander fame)

died, 1814.

Dr. Parkman, Boston, killed, 1849.

24.—Battle of Lookout Mountain, 1783.

John Knox died, 1572.

Gen. Taylor born, 1784.

25.—Sandwich Islands discovered, 1778.

26.—Battle of Mission Ridge, 1833.

27.—Stenciling invented, 1825.

Phonography.

28.—Ohio admitted, 1802.

Washington Irving died, 1859.

29.—Horace Greeley died, 1872.

CITY AND VICINITY.

Mud.

Tax receipts can still be ordered at

the News office.

Barnum, the aged showman, is seri-

ously ill at his home at Bridgeport,

Conn.

The constitutionality of the dog tax

in this State has been affirmed by the

Supreme Court.

Judge Dickerman, of Muskegon, pre-

sided at the session of the Ottawa Cir-

cuit Court, this week.

The road-machine done some good

work on Thirteenth street this week,

rounding up the new gravel bed.

There is a movement on foot to have

the Chicago & West Michigan extend

its road from Pentwater to Ludington.

The earliest instance of gambling

known to history was when a pair-

of dice was thrown up by Adam and

Eve.

"The People's Savings Bank" has

just been organized at Grand Rapids,

with T. Heffron, formerly of Eastman-

ville, as its president.

The mother of Judge John W. Stone,

who lives with another son near Dor-

r, Allegan county, is in critical condition

and not likely to survive.

The man Latimer, now in the Jack-

son prison on a life sentence, for mur-

dering his mother, intends to make a

desperate effort for a pardon.

As the successor of Dan L. Cross-

man, the veteran clerk of the House,

Lyman Brandt, of Detroit, has an-

nounced himself as a candidate.

On Thursday evening of last week

the mail carriers of Grand Rapids vis-

ited congressman Belknap in a body at

his home on Madison avenue, and spent

the evening in social enjoyment.

Friday night last the schooners Col.

Ellsworth and Rouse Simmons collided

on Muskegon Lake, and both suffered.

The Simmons had its jibboom and cat-

head broken and the Col. Ellsworth

lost its mizzenmast.

A sleeping car on the tracks of the

C. & W. M. railroad, near Grandville

ave., Grand Rapids, was nearly de-

stroyed by fire Friday night. It caught

on the inside from the heater, and the

fire was not extinguished until the in-

side had been nearly burned out.

List of letters advertised for the

week ending Nov. 20th, 1890, at the

Holland Mich. P. O.: John B. Van

Dam, Mr. J. W. Edwards, Mr. Albert

Kuppe, Mr. Willie Marten, Mr. Wm.

McCulley, Miss Tilly Ryer, Mr. S. E.

Satterlee, Mr. Marten Van der Veen.

J. G. VAN PUTTEN, P. M.

The Land and Labor Club of this

city have taken new quarters, over the

clothing store of Jonkman & Dykema,

Eighth street. At their late meeting

resolutions were passed respecting the

tragic death of Capt. Torrains; also

recommending John A. Roost, of this

city for the position of commissioner of

the state bureau of labor statistics.

The following from the Sagatuck

Commercial, may have a tendency to

Measles at Muskegon.

Rev. E. Bos, of this city, has declined

the call to Zeeland.

The three brick houses of T. Keppel,

on Market street, are nearing their

completion.

Chas. S. Hampton is being urged by

his friends for the position of state

game warden.

Bismarck has 108 decorations, not

counting the black eye given him by

the young Emperor.

Governor-elect Winans was once a

gold-digger, when the California fever

raged through the land.

The vice-consul of the Netherlands

at Charleston, S. C., W. Borneman,

committed suicide last week—and died.

A flock of about two hundred white

swans spent a day on Coldwater lake

recently, while on their way south for

the winter.

Last week the schools in Spring Lake

were formally visited by Secretary

Humphrey. This week Allendale was

on the list.

Coroner C. W. Gray, aged 68 years, is

faithfully at work at the glass factory

site. He volunteered ten days work.—

G. H. Tribune.

Our woodpile is getting low, and cold

weather is at hand. Will those that

desire to remit their subscription in

kind, be pleased to take notice?

It is again asserted that at an early

date the Cutler House will be rebuilt

at Grand Haven, though upon a re-

duced scale.

Lenawee County proposes to make

the tramp that enters its domain earn

his bread and butter, by setting him at

breaking stones.

A large number of the incorporated

cities in this state will apply at the

next session of the legislature for an

extension of their municipal limits.

Lawyers bury their mistakes in the

Supreme Court; physicians bury theirs

in the graveyard, but editors put theirs

in the most public places imaginable.

F. H. Gill, of Grand Rapids, is a

candidate for the appointment of com-

missioner of the bureau of labor statis-

tics. And so is John A. Roost, of this

city.

The Lake Shore & Michigan South-

ern railway company has advanced the

wages of freight engineers and firemen,

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

A NEWSY MELANGE.

DOINGS OF OUR NEIGHBORS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Events of Interest and Importance in Every Quarter of the Globe—Religious Intelligence—Crimes and Casualties—Industrial Notes—Personal Mention.

AGAINST MR. PARNELL.

The Sentiment in England Favors His Immediate Retirement.

PUBLIC opinion in England is hourly growing more and more adverse to Parnell, his retirement from the leadership of the Irish party being called for by Gladstonian as well as Unionist papers. Parnell himself is disposed to stand fast, but he does not appear to see the decision does not rest with him. He cannot fight against the ridicule and opprobrium of the long course of deception practiced in the O'Shea household. "Mr. Fox" flying down the fire-escape, protesting his innocence, offers too many marks for the shafts of the enemy. The Conservatives are not at all anxious for him to retire, believing he would be far less dangerous in his present damaged condition than a new leader like Dillon. Nobody in London attempts to take up the cry of the Chicago priest that O'Shea was bribed by the British Government to bring suit. That involves the bribery of Parnell to allow the judgment to go against him by default. It is not true that Parnell told any of his friends the real facts of the case. He led them to believe he had a complete answer to the charge. If he attempts to go on as if nothing had happened, his own party will be terribly injured. A leading Gladstonian remarked: "Parnell must go or we are smashed. The whole affair could be used with crushing effect against us at a general election. Gladstone will not go on with such an ally." These views are shared by all the foremost men in the Gladstonian party, though they wish to keep silence on the subject as long as possible.

SOLDIERS TO THE RESCUE.

Troops Sent to the Scene of the Threatened Onslaught.

ORDERS have been issued to companies A, B, C, and D of the Second Infantry at Fort Omaha to prepare for marching into the Indian country at once, while the other four companies were notified to be ready to move on short notice. The marching column will be in command of Maj. Butler. Troops at Fort McKimney have been ordered out also and left for Douglas, Wyo., with Col. Guy V. Henry in command. The march is about 125 miles. The troops at Fort Niobrara and Robinson, which are not far from the scene of difficulty, are also called out. Private advices from Valentine give a different origin than the "messiah craze" to the Indian uneasiness. Since August the Indians of Rosebud have been restless, claiming that the agent was not giving them a square deal on supplies. The Government has been informed that unless the Indians are kept out of Mandan there will be trouble. The date will be fixed by a committee of citizens, after which any Indians found there without passes issued by the Indian Agent will be shot on sight. The population is thoroughly aroused, and unless the Government does something conservative people will be unable to hold back those who have been burned out by fires started by the Indians.

SATURDAY THEIR SABBATH.

Seventh Day Adventists Have an Interesting Case in Court.

B. M. KING of Obion County, Tennessee, who last week made application for a writ of habeas corpus before Judge E. S. Hammond of the Federal Court, has been released from confinement. King is a citizen of Obion, living near Union City, and is a member of the society known as the Seventh Day Adventists. He is a farmer by occupation, and was arrested on a charge of violating the Sabbath day by plowing in his field one Sunday. He was tried in the Circuit Court and convicted. From the decision King appealed to the State Supreme Court. This court sustained the decision of the lower court and King was sent to jail. His attorney then applied for a writ of habeas corpus and it was granted by Judge Hammond as above stated. The writ is returnable on the fourth Monday in November, at which time the case will be given a hearing at Jackson by Judge Hammond. This is a case of national interest and importance, and the decision of the court will be awaited with interest by the religious sect of which Mr. King is a member all over the United States. Don M. Dickinson has been retained as counsel by the order of the General Society of Adventists of the United States. It is a numerous body, and embraces over 1,000,000. The Society of Seventh Day Adventists do not recognize the Christian Sabbath, but observe Saturday as a day of rest, and insist upon working or seeking amusement as they may see fit upon the Christian Sabbath.

Had to Suffer of State.

THE Rev. Father Grimes was called to police headquarters at Syracuse, N. Y., to listen to the story of young woman claiming to be the wife of a prisoner who has given the police of that city no little trouble. The charge against him was the theft of two coats. She says that his name is Alphonso Berryman and that he stole the coats to keep her from starvation. He was sent to prison for one year.

Shot by a Discarded Sweetheart.

MAX SUSSKIND, of Chicago, was shot and fatally wounded in that city by Emma Hoffman, a discarded sweetheart.

Gov. Francis Is Thankful.

GOV. FRANCIS, of Missouri, has issued a unique Thanksgiving proclamation, in which he virtually asks the people to give thanks for the recent Democratic victory. He said there was an additional reason for the people of Missouri rendering thanks "for the continued boon of free government and its perpetuity for their children."

Gov. Gordon Elected Senator.

The Georgia Legislature has elected Governor Gordon to the United States Senate.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

EASTERN OCCURRENCES.

WHILE the McKinley tariff bill was pending in Congress and immediately after it became a law many manufacturers of Pittsburgh, Pa., announced their intention of going into the manufacture of tin-plate. It was stated that at least \$25,000,000 would be invested in the new industry in that city and vicinity. Interviews with the firms who had made these statements reveal the fact that they have about all changed their minds. Only two firms, the United States Iron and Steel Company and P. H. Laufman & Co. will go into the manufacture of tin-plate and that on a small scale. Pittsburgh manufacturers say there will be nothing certain about the tariff now until after the election of 1892, and that they cannot afford to invest millions on a chance. They charge that the remarkable advance in the cost of tin plates last month was due to a combination between importers, who were interested in disgusting the public with the new tariff. A member of Carnegie Bros. & Co., speaking of the matter, said: "There is no doubt that prospects for the new building of tin-plate mills at Pittsburgh and other points had good foundation. The result of last Tuesday's election, a big Democratic Congress and a Senate very possibly Democratic on the subject of the tariff would, of course, throw cold water on such prospects."

FASTER SUCCEI, of New York, felt better on the twelfth day of his fast than at any time since the fourth day of his abstinence. His good condition was largely due to a sound and refreshing sleep lasting for forty minutes past 12 until ten minutes past 8 the next morning. He was so sleepy that he went to sleep again, not waking until after 9. His grip pressure in the dynamometer was less than at night, being only forty against sixty kilos. His pulse was sixty-four and his temperature ninety-seven. Between 3 o'clock in the afternoon and 10 o'clock the next morning he drank four ounces of water and twenty-two ounces of Kaiser water. Mixed with the water was thirty-two drops in all his elixir. Succel takes the elixir constantly now, as he is beginning to feel the strain on his stomach, and claims the elixir alone prevents him to evade the stomach pains. "I'm not hungry," he said as he lay in bed. He was not in vigorous trim, however, as he felt no desire to indulge in his customary sword practice. Over 2,000 people visit Succel every day, and he says that the excitement of seeing visitors is better than food.

WESTERN HAPPENINGS.

THE Rev. H. J. King, formerly of Hillsdale, Mich., but of late a resident of Oberlin, Ohio, has committed suicide. Mr. King was for many years Secretary and Business Manager of Hillsdale College. He was the father of Henry C. King, professor of mathematics in Oberlin College. Mr. King was 67 years of age, and has been of infirm mind for the last two or three years.

Five sallow-complexioned youths, the oldest 15 years of age, were marshaled before Judge Hale Rix, at San Francisco, on a queer charge—visiting and smoking opium in a "joint" kept by the oldest of the tear-stained batch of prisoners.

MRS. WELDON, of Brooklyn, the woman lately made famous through reports of her love match with Sitting Bull, has arrived at Pierre, S. D. Mrs. Weldon said that Sitting Bull is now leading the messiah craze with such effect that the Indians have one and all disavowed all friendship with the whites and are hourly expecting the arrival of their new messiah, when they will at once come into possession of the earth. Embassies from this new Christ have appeared among the various tribes during the past week, who announced that the time was now very close for the grand event. Their superstition has taken hold of them with a strange and ardent fervor. They now refuse to let white men approach the places where they are holding their religious ceremonies. General Ruger, of the Department of Dakota, on the contrary, says the craze is dying out.

C. W. NOYES, inventor of the famous road cart of that name, died in the asylum at Kalamazoo, Mich., being driven mad by financial troubles.

MORTIMER FRANKS, the old man who was arrested at Mitchell, Ind., as an accomplice in the brutal murder of his daughter Mary, has made a confession. He says the crime was committed by his son, Bee Eubanks, about midnight Sunday night. He says Bee had been quarreling with his sister, and that at the time mentioned he seized a club and began beating her with it. He claims that he attempted to prevent his son from murdering his sister, but being old and feeble he was unable to do so. Eubanks, the father, is over 70 years of age. Bee Eubanks is a man of 35, of bad reputation and dangerous when drunk.

JACOB STROEBEL, a farmer, drank a pint of whisky on a wager at Saginaw, Mich., and dropped dead a few minutes after.

The specter of the Farmers' Alliance overshadows all other political considerations at Washington. Clever politicians estimate the vote polled by that organization in the recent election at not less than 2,500,000. The Alliance people themselves are not saying anything that can be construed as an indication of their future purposes. The expectation is that their party will increase so rapidly during the next two years that their voting strength in 1892 will not fall much, if any, short of five million. In that event they will undoubtedly place a Presidential ticket in the field with a moral certainty of carrying half a dozen Southern and Western States.

The latest news from the great Sioux Reservation is of an alarming character. A friendly Indian just arrived in Mandan, N. D., says that the Indians are momentarily becoming more and more excited, urged on by their wily medicine men, and that they propose to attack Fort Abraham Lincoln, knowing that it is defended by only fifty soldiers. Having captured this fort, they next propose to make a descent upon Mandan in the night, sack and burn the town, and put the inhabitants to death. The greatest alarm prevails among the people there in consequence of this report. It is reported that the Indian police at Standing Rock Agency have torn off their badges and revolted. These Indian police had been counted on to assist in quieting their excited brethren in the camps should they

decide to go on the warpath. Numbers of settlers from all directions have moved into Mandan for fear of the Indians. Roving bands that are traveling through the country say the war of the messiah will begin shortly, then every white man will be killed. A party of Sioux have come south, telling the people on the way that they would soon be back with the army of the messiah, and would capture Fort Lincoln with guns and ammunition and then move on to Mandan, scalp all the white men, and burn the town. The people are alarmed as they never were before. Not a man is to be found who does not regard the situation as most serious. The Indians traveling through the country are wonderfully sullen and insolent, and all are armed with the best Winchester rifles and any amount of ammunition. A committee was appointed to go out into the remote settlements and bring the women and children to town. The Mandan Court House will be turned into an arsenal and the people will move up there. The troops at Fort Yates and Fort Lincoln have been ordered to be in readiness for marching orders at a moment's notice. There is much uneasiness among the settlers west of the Missouri River, and many families have moved up to Mandan and across the river. Old frontiersmen declare, however, that a general uprising like this in the fall is not probable.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

In an interview in Washington Senator Sherman said: "The most serious result of the late election is the hardening of the times caused by the distrust of the financial policy of the incoming House of Representatives. All sorts of financial schemes of the wildest character will be proposed, and whatever may be the outcome they will make capital timid and arrest many business enterprises that are on the point of being executed. Our only course as Republicans is to maintain and strengthen our industrial policy on the line we have pursued, in the hope that by the next election the people will be convinced by the test of time that the tariff will not advance prices, but will advance home industries."

A LONG dispatch from Washington endeavors to show that the dependent pension bill was intended to benefit the pension attorneys rather than the old soldiers. In the article these statements occur:

Under the Dependent Pension bill, passed June 27, 1890, 530,000 claims have already been filed. The total annual expenditure which these claims, exclusive of all other pensions, will cause is at the lowest possible estimate \$200,000. By the end of another fiscal year the total number of claims filed under the same act will probably amount to 900,000. The total annual expenditure which these claims, exclusive of all other pensions, will cause is estimated at \$64,500,000. Of these claims 95 per cent. are filed through attorneys. At the rate allowed by law, \$10 for each case, the fees of the attorneys under this act alone will amount to \$6,450,000. By the end of another fiscal year the new act and the operation of the old acts will have increased our pension expenditures to more than \$200,000,000 a year. There are now pending in the Pension Bureau 1,000,000 claims of all kinds. With the clerical force at the bureau's disposition it is possible to dispose of about 16,000 cases a month. In other words, the cases are piling up, through the operation of the new law, twice as fast as they can be handled.

POLITICAL PORRIDGE.

THE Hon. W. S. Morris, late Democratic candidate for Congress in the Twentieth Illinois District, will contest Smith's right to the seat. He claims to have proof that several hundred votes cast for Lawrence, the Union-Labor candidate, were counted for Smith.

MAJ. A. R. ANDERSON, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Eighth (Iowa) District, who was defeated by Flick, Republican, by 117 majority, states that he will contest Flick's election.

THE St. Paul Eye names Gov. Merriam for Vice President on the ticket with Mr. Blaine in 1892, because Minnesota's Governor is the only Republican from a leading State who survived the avalanche of Nov. 4.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

In his speech in his London constituents on the new United States tariff legislation the Rt. Hon. Sir Lyon Playfair, after giving the tariff history of the United States, said the promoters of the McKinley bill sought to prove that the measure was needed in order to equalize the difference between the higher wages of the United States and the lower wages of Europe, but their argument would not bear examination. There was no intimate connection, he said, between the tariff and wages. As a whole, wages in America had already been reduced under a high tariff, and there seemed to be no tendency to raise them. Wages were highest in the unprotected industries and lowest in the protected ones. Sir Lyon called a host of statistics to show that the consumer always paid the extra duties. He entered on a lengthy discussion of the effects of the tariff, contending that they would be disastrous to American agriculture. The farmers would find that while their foreign markets were dwindling every necessity was increasing in price, merely to enrich a few manufacturers. He thought the framers of the bill might be suspected of a covert attack on Canada. He declared that Canada would be able to supply Great Britain with all the food it now gets from the United States.

The great house of Baring Brothers, of London, the largest banking house in the world, and whose stability has been considered second only to that of the Bank of England itself, has narrowly escaped ruin. The impending failure of this great house, vaguely rumored, had unsettled the money markets of the world for a week, and when the announcement came that the Barings had been obliged to seek the assistance of the Bank of England to keep them from ruin, a panic set in in the financial centers both of Europe and America. In New York stocks of every kind went plunging down to the lowest level reached for a long time, and on the Chicago Board of Trade wheat and all other speculative products

took a dive toward the bottom. What had really happened to the great house of Baring Brothers, a house that had withstood the financial storms of a century, was this: For the last five or six years the Barings have been investing heavily in the securities of the Argentine Republic. The revolution in that country last summer naturally caused a great shrinkage in the value of its securities. So heavily loaded was the great London house with their bonds that when it became necessary to raise ready money it was impossible to do so. A failure must have occurred had not the Bank of England and several private banks in London come to the rescue with a guarantee fund of \$55,000,000 to prevent the threatened smash. The failure of the Barings would have precipitated a panic in Europe and America such as has not been known for many years. The total liabilities of the firm are estimated at \$105,000,000, while the assets, at present prices, are valued at \$120,000,000.

A HURRICANE at Newry, Ireland, stopped work in the Dromalee spinning mills, making 1,500 persons idle. At Killeke a pier in course of erection was destroyed.

THE Turkish Government has sent 3,000 troops to Tripoli and is increasing the armaments of the forts. These precautions are due to fears concerning the designs of Italy upon Tripoli.

It is reported that a serious riot occurred at a place fifteen miles distant from Moscow. A body of troops shot and wounded a hundred peasants and workmen for refusing to receive the commands of the newly appointed district officials. In addition to refusing to obey commands the rioters bound the officials with cords and sent them to Moscow.

TWO FRENCH explorers, MM. Danell and Plisson, who were making a geographical tour around Lake Van, are reported to have been murdered.

KING HUMBERT's railway train, which cost 600,000 lire, was greatly damaged in its trial trip by an explosion of gas.

FRESH AND NEWSY.

THERE is a rumor that Garden City, L. I., the building and maintaining of which was for many years one of A. T. Stewart's hobbies, is going to be purchased by an English syndicate, to be improved, "boomed," and run something on the style of Pullman, Ill. It is said that many large manufacturing engaged in the production of woolen goods, cheap grades of cottons, and other fabrics for the American trade have been compelled to shut down completely since the new tariff law went into effect. The manufacturers are now casting their eyes toward America, and some of their agent are already here.

CONSUL CONXALLY, in a report on the wool-growing industry of New Zealand, says that the number of sheep exported last year and without wool amounted to 1,964,281, valued at \$533,040. The wool export for 1890 was 66,860,150 pounds, valued at \$17,473,450, while the shipments for 1889 were 102,227,354 pounds (\$28,037,005), an increase during the year of \$10,563,550. The value of imports from the United States during 1879 was \$1,712,180, an increase over the preceding year of \$96,835. The value of exports to the United States during the same period was \$1,706,860.

At the meeting of Southern cotton goods manufacturers, in session at Charlotte, N. C., it has been determined to form a combination for the enhancement of the price of cotton fabrics.

R. G. DUN & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

Those who have long expected severe reaction on the stock market have now seen the average of prices thrown back to a lower point than has been touched at any other time for more than four years. It remains the fact that the legitimate business throughout the country is the largest ever known, not much inflated or endangered by speculation, and so far complaints in regard to collections have been much fewer than usual. The check now sustained may not improbably produce some shrinkage in transactions and diminution of profits, but the industrial and commercial conditions have been so favorable that speculative disturbances are the less likely to affect general business seriously. Reports from other cities show that at most points the events in Wall street have little or no effect as yet. At Chicago money is active at 7 per cent., but country banks are sending in funds for investment. Eastern disturbances are little felt; grain and cured meats are quiet; a slight loss is seen in dressed beef, butter, and cheese, and a heavy loss in hides, but a liberal gain in wool and lard, while trade in dry goods, clothing, and shoes is much larger, with satisfactory collections. No other Western point shows disturbance in trade, though money is generally close.

MARKET REPORTS.

CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Common to Prime.....	\$ 2.25	@ 5.50
HOGS—Shipping Grade.....	4.35	@ 4.00
SHEEP.....	3.00	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.92 1/2	@ .93
CORN—No. 2.....	.40	@ .42
RYE—No. 2.....	.41	@ .42
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.30	@ .38
CHEESE—Full Cream, state.....	.08 1/2	@ .09
EGGS—Fresh.....	.22	@ .23
POTATOES—Western, per bu.....	.54	@ .55
INDIANAPOLIS.		
CATTLE—Shipping.....	3.50	@ 4.50
HOGS—Choice Light.....	3.00	@ 4.00
SHEEP—Common to Prime.....	3.00	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.92 1/2	@ .93
CORN—No. 1 White.....	.38	@ .39
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.48	@ .50
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE.....	3.00	@ 4.50
HOGS.....	3.50	@ 4.00
SHEEP.....	3.00	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.92 1/2	@ .93
CORN—No. 2.....	.40	@ .42
RYE—No. 2.....	.41	@ .42
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.30	@ .38
CINCINNATI.		
CATTLE.....	2.00	@ 4.25
HOGS.....	3.00	@ 4.00
SHEEP.....	3.00	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.92 1/2	@ .93
CORN—No. 2.....	.40	@ .42
RYE—No. 2.....	.41	@ .42
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	.90 1/2	@ .94
CORN—No. 2.....	.40	@ .42
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.48	@ .50
RYE—No. 1.....	.68	@ .70
BARLEY—No. 2.....	.70	@ .71
DETROIT.		
CATTLE.....	3.00	@ 4.25
HOGS.....	3.00	@ 3.50
SHEEP.....	3.00	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.92 1/2	@ .93
CORN—No. 2.....	.40	@ .42
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.48	@ .50
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT.....	.94	@ .95
HOGS—Cash.....	.33	@ .34
CORN—No. 2 White.....	.30 1/2	@ .31 1/2
BUFFALO.		
CATTLE—Good to Prime.....	4.00	@ 4.75
HOGS—Medium and Heavy.....	4.00	@ 4.25
SHEEP—No. 1 Hard.....	1.07	@ 1.03
CORN—No. 2.....	.35	@ .36
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Common to Prime.....	3.50	@ 4.50
HOGS—Light.....	3.75	@ 4.25
SHEEP—Medium to Good.....	4.00	@ 4.25
LAMBS.....	4.50	@ 5.25
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE.....	3.50	@ 5.00
HOGS.....	3.75	@ 4.25
SHEEP.....	3.00	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.00	@ 1.05
CORN—No. 2.....	.37	@ .39
OATS—Mixed Western.....	.45	@ .50

WEARY OF IRON BARS.

ICEMAN O'SULLIVAN MAKES A CONFESSION.

He Says He Lured Cronin to the Fatal Cottage, Supposing Only That He Was to Be Made to Give Up Some Valuable Papers in His Possession—Story of the Murder.

(Chicago dispatch.)

The cabal of Cronin conspirators has been broken. Patrick O'Sullivan's love of liberty is stronger than his allegiance to the Irish Nationalists. He has made a statement of his connection with the murder of Dr. P. H. Cronin, and by so doing has thrown light in dark places. He is angry, defiant and determined. He is serving a life sentence in the prison at Joliet. He says that he is guilty of nothing more than aiding in a conspiracy to identify an alleged British spy and to secure some "papers." O'Sullivan now realizes that the securing of papers was not the chief purpose of the conspiracy and that Cronin was not a spy.

A few days ago an intimate friend called upon the iceman and was furnished with the facts, which are the cause of O'Sullivan's great confidence that he will be given his liberty. The story was told with every indication of sincerity, and may be accepted as the first break in the oath-bound compact.

O'Sullivan says that he never was involved in any conspiracy to murder Cronin. He was a member of the Nationalists, and it was common talk among the members that Cronin was a British spy and an enemy to the order. He believed the statements made to him, and as an ardent friend of the Irish cause he came to look upon Dr. Cronin as a traitor to the people of his native land. He was told that Dr. Cronin could be identified as a British emissary, if necessary, and that upon his person could be found papers which would not only prove him to be an enemy of the Irish Nationalists but which, unless secured, might be used as evidence against prominent Irishmen. Drawn on by the enthusiasm of his oath-bound associates, O'Sullivan says that he entered into the conspiracy with Daniel Coughlin, Martin Bourk, Patrick F. Cooney, and others whose names he will give at the proper time. Daniel Coughlin had absolute charge of the matter and the others acted under his instructions.

O'Sullivan does not tell who was next in authority above Coughlin. The iceman says that he was not acquainted with the inner workings of the conspiracy. He was the dupe. It was he who was assigned to look after the securing of the Cronin cottage; he was sent to make a contract with Dr. Cronin to furnish medical services for his (O'Sullivan's) employees at the rate of \$50 a year; he was the one who was to send a card to Dr. Cronin's house in order to inveigle the victim into the ambush of the murderers; he was the man forced out into the open while the others remained under cover and perfected their plans of assassination unknown to him.

O'Sullivan says that up to the very hour of the murder he was in ignorance of the real motive of the preparations which the conspirators had been carefully making for seventy-two days. He knew that the Cronin cottage had been rented and furnished by Martin Bourk, and he also knew of the other arrangements for leading Dr. Cronin into the trap. But Coughlin repeatedly assured him that the intention was to get possession of Cronin and examine him for documents which were valuable to the Irish cause and which would prove the treachery of the man who professed to be a friend of Ireland.

O'Sullivan was at the cottage on the night of May 4, 1889, but he was not in the front room when the fatal blow was struck.

The mysterious driver of the white horse had been sent to Dr. Cronin's residence, carrying one of O'Sullivan's business cards. The iceman either does not know or refuses to give the name of the driver. The remainder of the narrative can be put in O'Sullivan's own words as he has told it within the last few days: "There were three of us in the front room of the cottage at 8 o'clock that evening," said O'Sullivan. "They were Martin Bourk, Patrick Cooney and myself. We were waiting to see whether our plan was successful. I was feeling pretty nervous, for I did not like the way Bourk and Cooney acted. I did not see any weapon, and I will always say that I did not go there that night to commit murder. When the buggy bringing Dr. Cronin drove up the street toward the cottage I weakened and began to realize that there might be trouble—a struggle at least—and so I went out through the back room and down the rear stairway. I stood back of the house trembling with horror as I heard the sounds of the struggle from within."

O'Sullivan's story in regard to being in the back yard at the time of the killing is corroborated by the testimony of Mrs. Cronin and of the German washerwoman, who saw Dr. Cronin enter the cottage. Both of them testified at the trial that some one was standing at the rear of the house at the time of the murder.

In continuing his story O'Sullivan says that after remaining outside of the house for a time, undecided what to do, he went in and found Cronin lying, apparently dead, on the floor of the front room. The walls of the room were spattered with blood and there was a pool of blood on the floor. Dan Coughlin was in the room. He had been waiting up the street and had come in at the front door just after Bourk and Cooney, "the Fox," had completed their bloody work. As O'Sullivan came in the back way Coughlin walked up to the body of Dr. Cronin lying on the floor and began kicking the dead man in the head. O'Sullivan caught hold of him and told him to stop. Coughlin paid no attention to the iceman, and continued stamping upon the head of the lifeless man. Then O'Sullivan drew a revolver and said: "You scoundrel, you have killed this man, and now you are kicking his dead body. If you don't stop, I'll shoot you." Coughlin ran out of the room at the point of O'Sullivan's revolver. O'Sullivan left the house and had nothing to do with putting the body into the trunk and disposing of it. It was his understanding at the time that Martin Bourk struck the first blow, which dazed and stunned the victim, although it did not prevent him from struggling until he received his other death wounds. O'Sullivan will swear upon the witness-stand, if an opportunity is given him, that he did not furnish the weapon with which the murder was committed, and that if one of his liege-picks was used it was without his knowledge. The mysterious wound upon the back of Cronin's head was caused by a kick from Coughlin after the victim was dead.

The above is, in substance, the story told by the Lake View iceman after nearly a year of penitentiary reflection at Joliet. It is the story which he wished to tell the jury when he felt the coils of circumstantial evidence tightening about the defendants in the trial. He says that he placed all the facts at the disposal of the attorneys and that they told him it would be unwise for him to testify. Hopes of acquittal were held out to him, and so, doubting and fearing, he kept quiet under protest. If he had been placed on the stand the whole mechanism of the Clan-na-Gael conspiracy would have been laid bare. Some one might have gone to the gallows, but O'Sullivan thinks he would have gone free. His own life and liberty, his little property and his many friends in Lake View are dearer to him just now than any oath-bound obligation to men who, as he claims, deceived him.

The prosecution in the Cronin case could never understand why O'Sullivan had been so indiscreet in making his confession with the doomed physician and then sending his business card by the driver, thus furnishing the strongest kind of circumstantial evidence against himself. His present statement, if accepted as true, furnishes the explanation of his conduct. He did not observe the secrecy to be expected of one who was planning a murder which was sure to be investigated thoroughly. When Dr. Cronin had been missing over night, T. T. Conklin, with whom Dr. Cronin had boarded, picked up O'Sullivan's card from the mantle and went out to the Lake View iceman in regard to the physician's disappearance. It is claimed by O'Sullivan that if he had been a part of the conspiracy to murder he would not have been so careless in having his identity revealed to the Conklin family; neither would he have selected the Carlson cottage, only a few feet from his own house, as a safe place to do the dangerous job. O'Sullivan was careful in his endeavor to keep suspicion away from Cronin's mind, but he did not cover up his tracks, and he thinks this fact ought to speak eloquently in his behalf. It is certain that the State's Attorney could not satisfactorily explain the iceman's boldness in carrying out his part of the deeply laid plot, while the others were so quiet in their operations.

O'Sullivan's verbal confession has been in the hands of certain well-known gentlemen for several days. Some of them are interested, at least in sentiment, in the identification and punishment of all who were connected with the great conspiracy, which had its origin, they say, with men whose political and social station was far above that of Coughlin, O'Sullivan, Cooney, Bourk and Kunze. One of them, who is acquainted with the O'Sullivan version of the tragedy, said last evening:

"At no time did we believe that O'Sullivan was in the room at the time of the murder. He was in the back yard crouched against the building and covering with fear. He lost his nerve when he saw the buggy approach. When he saw Coughlin kicking the lifeless man he drew his revolver and attempted to aid the victim of the murder. We believe O'Sullivan's story, but when I picked up a morning paper and read that he was anxious to make a public statement on the witness stand the news seemed too good to be true. I only hope that O'Sullivan will speak out and name the men who used the iceman and the others as their deluded tools."

Short but Good.

In a hospital at Washington is a patient who is suffering from the effects of eating raw pumpkin.

THE Statistical Institute of Rome announces that 63 per cent. of all Italians are unable to read and write.

An Atchison candidate worked so hard that he lost twenty pounds during the canvass, and then got beaten.

The most abiding results of sunstroke are all referable to impaired functional energy of the cerebro-spinal system.

BEFORE the invention of the telescope an object upon the moon's surface fifty miles in diameter could not be seen.

An orchardist at St. Helena, Cal., has obtained a profit of more than \$1,000 from one acre of apple trees this summer.

A PAIR of bantam chickens were sold at the London Crystal Palace for \$500, which was almost twice their weight in gold.

THROUGH PALESTINE.

DR. TALMAGE'S THRILLING ACCOUNT OF BIBLE SCENES.

Ebal and Gerizim and the Mighty Opera of Blessing and Curses Once Recited There—The Valley of Wars—The Great Battle to be Fought There.

In the New York Academy of Music, Dr. Talmage preached the eighth of the series of sermons on his tour in Palestine. His subject was "Among the Bedouins," and his text Numbers x, 31: "Forasmuch as thou knowest how we are to encamp in the wilderness."

Night after night we have slept in tent in Palestine. There are large villages of Bedouins without a house, and for three thousand years the people of those places have lived in black tents, made out of dyed skins, and when the winds and storms were out and tore loose those coverings others of the same kind took their places. Noah lived in a tent; Abraham in a tent. Jacob pitched his tent on the mountain. Isaac pitched his tent in the valley. Lot pitched his tent toward Sodom. In a tent the woman Jael nailed Sisera, the general, to the ground, first having given him sour milk, called "leban," as a soporific to make him sleep soundly, that being the effect of such nutrition, as modern travelers can testify. The Syrian army in a tent, the ancient battle shout was, "To your tents, O Israel!" Paul was a tentmaker. Indeed, Isaiah, magnificently poetic, indicates that all the human race live under a blue tent when he says that God "stretcheth out the heavens as a curtain, and spreadeth them out as a tent to dwell in;" and Hezekiah compares death to the striking of a tent, saying, "My age is removed from me as a shepherd's tent."

In our tent in Palestine to-night I hear something I never heard before and hope never to hear again. It is the voice of a hyena amid the rocks near by. When you may have seen this monster putting his mouth between the iron bars of a menagerie he is a captive and he gives a humiliated and suppressed cry. But yonder in the midnight on a throne of rocks he has nothing to fear, and he utters himself in a loud, resonating, terrific, almost supernatural sound, splitting up the darkness into a deeper midnight. It begins with a howl and ends with a sound something like a horse's whinny. In the hyena's voice are defiance and strength and blood-thirstiness and crunch of broken bones and death.

I am glad to say that for the most part Palestine is clear of beasts of prey. The leopards, which Jeremiah says cannot change their spots, have all disappeared, and the lions that once were common all through this land, and used by all the prophets for illustrations of cruelty and wrath, have retreated before the discharges of gun-powder, of which they have an indescribable fear. But for the most part Palestine is what it originally was. With the one exception of a wire thread reaching from Joppa to Jerusalem and from Jerusalem to Nazareth and from Nazareth to Tiberias and from Tiberias to Damascus, that one nerve of civilization, the telegraphic wire (for we found ourselves only a few minutes off from Brooklyn to New York while standing by Lake Galilee), with that one exception Palestine is just as it always was.

Nothing surprised me so much as the persistence of everything. A sheep or horse falls dead, and though the sky may one minute before be clear of all wings in five minutes after the skies are black with eagles cawing, screaming, plunging, fighting for room, contending for largest morsels of the extinct quadruped. Ah, now I understand the force of Christ's illustration when he said, "Wherever the carcass is there the eagles be gathered together." The longevity of those eagles is wonderful. They live fifty or sixty and sometimes a hundred years. Ah, that explains what David meant when he said, "Thy youth is renewed like the eagle's."

I saw a shepherd with the folds of his coat far bent outward, and I wondered what was contained in that amplitude of apparel, and I said to the dragoman, "What has that shepherd got under his coat?" And the dragoman said, "It is a very young lamb he is carrying; it is too young and too weak and too cold to keep up with the flock." At that moment I saw the lamb put its head out from under the shepherd's bosom, and I said, "There it is, now, Isaiah's description of the tenderness of God—He shall gather the lambs with His arm and carry them in His bosom."

Passing by a village home in the Holy Land about noon I saw a great crowd in and around a private house, and I said to the dragoman: "David, what is going on there?" He said: "Somebody has recently died there, and their neighbors go in for several days after to sit down and weep with the bereaved." There it is, I said, the old scriptural custom: "And many of the Jews came to Martha and Mary to comfort them concerning their brother." Early in the morning, passing by a cemetery in the Holy Land, I saw among the graves about fifty women dressed in black, and they were crying "Oh, my child!" "Oh, my husband!" "Oh, my father!" "Oh, my mother!" Our dragoman told us that every morning very early for three mornings after a burial the women go to the sepulcher, and after that every week very early for a year. As I saw this group just after daybreak I said, there it is again, the same old custom referred to in Luke, the evangelist, where he says, "Certain women which were early at the sepulcher."

But here we found ourselves at Jacob's well, the most famous well in history; most distinguished for two things, because it belonged to the old patriarch after whom it was named, and for the wonderful things which Christ said, seated on this well curb, to the Samaritan woman. We dismounted from our horses in a drizzling rain, and our dragoman climbing up to the well over the slippery stones, stumbled and frightened us all by nearly falling into it. I measured the well at the top and found it six feet from edge to edge. Some grass and weeds and thorny growths overhang it. In one place the roof is broken through. Large stones embank the wall on all sides.

Our dragoman took pebbles and dropped them in, and from the time they left his hand to the instant they clicked on the bottom you could hear it was deep, though not as deep as once, for every day travelers are applying the same test, and though in the time of Maundrell, the traveler, the well was a hundred and sixty-five feet deep, now it is only seventy-five. So great is the curiosity of the world to know about that well that during the dry season a Capt.

Anderson descended into this well, at one place the sides so close he had to put his hands over his head in order to get through and then he fainted away, and lay at the bottom of the well as though dead until, hours after his recovery, he came to the surface.

It is not like other wells, dugged down to a fountain that fills it, but a reservoir to catch the falling rains and to that Christ refers when speaking to the Samaritan woman about a spiritual supply he said that he would, if asked, have given her "living water;" that is, water from a flowing spring in distinction from the water of that well which was rain water. But why did Jacob make a reservoir there when there is plenty of water all around and abundance of springs and fountains and seemingly no need of that reservoir? Why did Jacob dig to the vast expense of boring and digging a well perhaps two hundred feet deep as first completed, when, by going a little way off, he could have water from other fountains at little or no expense. Ah, Jacob was wise! He wanted his own well. Quarrels and wars might arise with other tribes and the supply of water might be cut off, so the shovels and pick-axes and boring instruments were ordered and the well of nearly four thousand years ago was sunk through the solid rock.

When Jacob thus wisely insisted on having his own well he taught us not to be unnecessarily dependent on others. Independence of business character. Independence of moral character. Independence of religious character. Have your own well of grace, your own well of courage, your own well of divine supply. If you are an invalid you have a right to be dependent on others. But if God has given you good health, common sense and two eyes and two ears and two hands and two feet, He equipped you for independence of all the universe except himself. If He had meant you to be dependent on others you would have been built with a cord around your waist to tie fast to somebody else. No; you are built with common sense to fashion your own opinions, with eyes to find your own way, with ears to select your own music, with hands to fight your own battles. There is only one being in the universe whose advice you need and that is God. Have your own well and the Lord will fill it. Dig it if need be through two hundred feet of solid rock. Dig it with your pen, or dig it with your yardstick, or dig it with your shovel, or dig it with your Bible.

In my small way I never accomplished anything for God, or the church, or the world, or my family, or myself except in contradiction to human advice and in obedience to divine counsel. God knows everthing, and what is the use of going for advice to human beings who know so little that no one but the all seeing God can realize how little it is? I suppose that when Jacob began to dig this well on which we are sitting this noontime people gathered around and said, "What a useless expense you are going to, when rolling down from yonder Mount Gerizim and down from yonder Mount Ebal and out yonder in the valley is plenty of water!" "Oh," replied Jacob, "that is all true; but suppose my neighbors should get angered against me, and cut off my supply of mountain beverage, what would I do, and what would my family do, and what would my flocks and herds do? Forward, ye brigade of pick-axes and crowbars, and go down into the depths of these rocks, and make me independent of all except Him who fills the bottles of the clouds! I must have my own well!"

Young man, drop cigars and cigarettes and wine cups and the Sunday excursions, and build your own house and have your own wardrobe and be your own capitalist. "Why, I have only five hundred dollars income a year!" says some one. Then spend four hundred dollars of it in living; and ten per cent. of it or fifty dollars in benevolence, and the other fifty in beginning to dig your own well. Or, if you have a thousand dollars a year, spend eight hundred dollars of it in living, ten per cent. or one hundred dollars in benevolence, and the remaining one hundred in beginning to dig your own well. The largest bird that ever flew through the air was hatched out of one egg, and the greatest estate was brooded out of one dollar.

On and on we ride until now we have come to Shiloh, a dead city on a hill surrounded by rocks, sheep, goats, olive gardens, and vineyards. Here good Eli fell backward and broke his neck, and lay dead at the news from his bad boys, Phineas and Hophni; and life is not worth living after one's children turned out badly, and more fortunate was Eli, instantly expiring under such tidings, than those parents who, their children recreant and prodigal, live on with broken hearts to see them going down to deeper and deeper plunge. There are fathers and mothers here to-day to whom death would be a happy release because of their recreant sons. And if there be recreant sons here present, and your parents be far away, why not bow your head in repentance, and at the close of this service go to the telegraph office and put it on the wing of the lightning that you have turned from your evil ways? Before another twenty-four hours have passed take your feet off the sad hearts at the old homestead. Home to thy God, O prodigal!

But turn from this Shiloh of Eli's sudden decease under bad news from his boys, and find close by what is called the "Meadow of the Feast." While this ancient city was in the height of its prosperity, on this "Meadow of the Feast," there was an annual ball, where the maidens of the city amid clapping cymbals and a blare of trumpets danced in glee, upon which thousands of spectators gazed. But no dance since the world stood over broke up in such a strange way as the one the Bible describes. One night while by the light of the lamp and torches these gayeties went on, 200 Benjaminites, who had been hidden behind the rocks and among the trees, dashed upon the scene. They came not to injure or destroy, but wishing to set up households of their own, the women of their own land having been slain in battle, by preconcerted arrangement each one of the 200 Benjaminites seized the one whom he chose for the queen of his home, and carried her away to a large estate and beautiful residence, for these 200 Benjaminites had inherited the wealth of a nation.

As to-day near Shiloh we look at the "Meadow of the Feast," where the maidens danced that night and at the mountain gorge up which the Benjaminites carried their brides, we bethink ourselves of the better land and the better times in which we live, when scenes are an utter impossibility, and amid orderly groups and with prayer and benediction, and breath of orange blossoms and the roll of the wedding march, marriage is solemnized, and with

oath recorded in heaven two immortals start arm in arm on a journey to last until death do them part. Upon every such marriage altar may there come the blessing of Him "who setteth the solitary in families!" Side by side on the path of life! Side by side in their graves! Side by side in Heaven!

But we must this afternoon, our last day before reaching Nazareth, pitch our tent on the most famous battlefield of all time—the plain of Esdraelon. What must have been the feelings of the Prince of Peace as he crossed it on the way from Jerusalem to Nazareth? Not a flower blooms there but has in its veins the blood of fallen armies. Hardly a foot of the ground that has not at some time been gullied with war chariots or trampled with the hoofs of cavalry. It is a plain reaching from the Mediterranean to the Jordan. Upon it look down the mountains of Tabor and Gilboa and Carmel. Through it rages at certain seasons the river Kishon, which swept down the armies of Sisera, the battle occurring in November when there is almost always a shower of meteors so that "the stars in their courses" were said to have fought against Sisera.

Through this plain drove Jehu, and the iron chariots of the Canaanites, scythed at the hubs of the wheels, hewing down their awful swaths of death, thousands in a minute. The Syrian armies, the Turkish armies, the Egyptian armies again and again trampled it. There they careered against it, David and Joshua and Godfrey and Richard Cœur de Lion and Baldwin and Saladin—a plain not only famous for the past, but famous because the Bible says the great decisive battle of the world will be fought there—the battle of Armageddon.

To me the plain was the more absorbing because of the desperate battles here and in regions round in which the holy cross, the very two pieces of wood on which Jesus was supposed to have been crucified, was carried as a standard at the head of the Christian host; and that night, closing my eyes in my tent on the plain of Esdraelon—for there are some things we can see better with eyes shut than open—the scenes of that ancient war came before me. The Twelfth century was closing, and Saladin, at the head of 80,000 mounted troops, were crying: "Ho for Jerusalem! Ho for all Palestine!" and before them everything went down, but not without unparalleled resistance. In one place 130 Christians were surrounded by many thousands of furious Mohammedans. For one whole day the 130 held out against these thousands.

Tenneyson's "six hundred" when "some one had blundered" were eclipsed by these 130 fighting for the holy cross. They took hold of the lances which had pierced them with death wounds, and pulling them out of their own breasts and sides hurled them back again at the enemy. On went the fight when all but one Christian had fallen, and he, mounted on the last horse, wielded his battle-axe right and left till his horse fell under the plunge of the javelin, and the rider, making the sign of the cross toward the sky, gave up his life on the point of a score of spears. But soon after the last battle came. History portrays it, poetry chants it, painting colors it, and all ages admire that last struggle to keep in possession the wooden cross on which Jesus was said to have expired. It was a battle in which mingled the fury of devils and the grandeur of angels. Thousands of dead Christians on this side. Thousands of dead Mohammedans on the other side.

The battle was hottest close around the wooden cross upheld by the Bishop of Ptolemais, himself wounded and dying. And when the Bishop of Ptolemais dropped dead the Bishop of Lydda seized the cross and again lifted it, carrying it onward into a wilder and fiercer fight, and sword against javelin, and battle-axe upon helmet, and piercing spear against splintering shield. Horses and men tumbled into heterogeneous death. Now the wooden cross on which the armies of Christians had kept their eye begins to waver, begins to descend. It falls! and the walling of the Christian host at its disappearance drowns the huzzas of the victorious Moslems.

But that standard of the cross only seemed to fall. It rides the sky to-day in triumph. Five hundred million souls, the mightiest army of the ages, are following it, and where that goes they will go, across the earth and up the mighty steeps of the Heavens. In the Twelfth century it seemed to go down, but in the Nineteenth century it is the mightiest symbol of glory and triumph, and means more than any other standard, whether inscribed with eagle, or lion, or bear, or star, or crescent. That which Saladin trampled on the plain of Esdraelon I lift to-day for your marshaling. The cross! The foot of it planted in the earth it saves, the top of it pointing to the Heavens to which it will take you, and the outspread beam of it like outstretched arms of invitation to all nations. Kneel at its foot. Lift your eyes to its victims. Swear eternal allegiance to its power. And as that mighty symbol of pain and triumph is kept before us we will realize how insignificant are the little crosses we are called to bear, and will more cheerfully bear them.

Must Jesus bear the cross alone
And all the world go free?
No, there's a cross for every one
And there's a cross for me.

As I fall asleep to-night on my pillow in the tent on the plain of Esdraelon, reaching from the Mediterranean to the Jordan, the waters of the river Kishon soothing me as a lullaby, I hear the gathering of the hosts for the last battle of all the earth. And by their representatives America is here and Europe is here and Asia is here and Africa is here and all heaven is here and all hell is here, and Apollyon on the black horse leads the armies of darkness, and Jesus on the white horse leads the armies of light, and I hear the roll of the drums, and the clear call of the clarions, and the thunder of the cannonades. And then I hear the wild rush as of millions of troops in retreat, and then the shout of victory as from fourteen hundred million throats, and then a song as though all the armies of earth and heaven were joining it, clapping cymbals beating the time—"The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord and of His Christ, and he shall reign forever and ever."

Foreigners in the Russian Army.
The military authorities of St. Petersburg have decreed that in future foreigners shall not be allowed to serve in the army unless they are willing to become Russian citizens.

"Now, Richard, why did the Israelites make a golden calf?" "Why, 'cause they didn't have enough gold to make a cow, I s'pose."

HUNDREDS MEET DEATH.

FEARFUL DISASTER TO A BRITISH MAN-OF-WAR.

The Cruiser *Serpent* Founders Off the Coast of Spain and of 270 People on Board All but Three Perish in the Waves—An Admiralty Official's Heartless Conduct.

[London dispatch.]
The British torpedo cruiser *Serpent*, nas foundered off the coast of Spain. Out of a total of 276 souls on board only three were saved.

The *Serpent* was a twin-screw vessel of 1,770 tons and 4,500 horse-power and carried six guns. It went on the rocks during a storm Monday night. A heavy mist prevailed at the time of the disaster. Owing to the violence of the storm it was impossible to send assistance from the shore.

Tremendous seas swept the decks of the doomed vessel, carrying away group after group of the unfortunate men on board. The news of the wreck was conveyed to Corunna, a distance of sixty miles over mountain roads. The *Serpent's* complement was 170 officers and men. The others on board were going out to relieve men now on ships of the African station. The vessel was lost at a point twenty miles north of Cape Finisterre.

An official telegram from Corunna says that the *Serpent* was wrecked off Cape Roca, near the village of Camarinas. There were 276 persons aboard, of whom only three were saved. The bodies of three ladies have been washed ashore.

The Governor has ordered the authorities at Camarinas to render every assistance in their power.

The three persons saved from the *Serpent* are sailors, who swam ashore at Camarinas. They express the belief that all the others on board were drowned, but only four bodies have been washed ashore as yet. There is no telegraph station at Camarinas.

The *Serpent* was a third-class cruiser of the type of the *Archer*, of which the *Concord*, *Yorktown* and *Benington* are practically copies. It was provided with whitehead torpedoes, tubes, and apparatus for firing. It is said by experts concerning this class of vessels that in the construction of the hull "economy of weight has been carried to excess. The plating is too thin for durability. The armament is overdone. In a seaway heavy ton weight causes loss of speed and throws an undue strain upon the light structure on which it is placed."

Of one of these cruisers it is stated that its speed "when meeting a strong head wind and sea was reduced to five knots, and the vessel was being buried under water forward the forecastle, bending down three or four feet under the weight of water." The *Serpent* was built of steel, 1,770 tons displacement, 4,500 indicated horsepower, 14 feet 6 inches draught of water, 225 feet length, 36 feet beam. It was built at Devonport, launched in 1887, cost (hull and machinery) £91,600. Its armament comprised six six-inch, fifteen breech-loading rifle guns, eight three-pounder rapid-firing guns, and three machine guns. It sailed from Devonport, being put in commission June 24 last, under command of Capt. H. L. Ross, ordered to the Cape and the west coast of Africa.

Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty, on rising to speak at a Conservative banquet at Acton this evening, said he was sorry to announce that just before he came there he received a telegram that H. M. S. *Serpent* was lost on the coast of Spain, and he feared there had been great loss of life. The *Serpent*, he said, was one of our best cruisers, and was a valuable vessel, with excellent officers and crew. He could not tell the cause of the disaster.

The announcement caused a sensation and it was evident that many of those present would have thought it proper to postpone the banquet, but, no action being taken to that end, the entertainment proceeded, and after the guests had eaten and drank heartily, Lord George Hamilton led off in the toasts with an unusually jolly speech, his rollicking humor provoking peal upon peal of laughter. The news of this affair soon reached the London clubs and excited much adverse criticism. It is considered that Lord Hamilton's conduct may cause scandal against himself and the Tories such as was aroused against Mr. Gladstone and his political adherents by the alleged presence of the Liberal Premier at a theater on the evening of the day when Gordon's death was announced in the London newspapers.

The Duke of Edinburgh was attending a Patti concert at Plymouth when the news of the disaster reached that town. He was immediately informed of the calamity, and at once left the concert hall and hastened to the various newspaper offices in search of further details. After reading all the dispatches that had been received concerning the disaster he went directly home without returning to the concert hall. He expressed the utmost sorrow at the fate that had overtaken so many brave men.

Commander Ross is said to have been in the habit of treating his men with undue severity. The *Serpent* started last Saturday on its maiden voyage. It was commissioned for service in Africa last June, but was detained by several mishaps to the machinery. It and its consorts were cordially disliked by the service. The *Serpent* has a bad record. It broke down more than once in the maneuvers of 1888.

Lloyd's agent at Corunna telegraphs: "It appears that the *Serpent* was running for shelter into one of the bays north of Finisterre. It is not known whether it foundered on the fearful reefs that are a continuation of the Galician Mountains. If it foundered nobody need be surprised but the Admiralty. If it grounded on the reefs it could not stand a minute's battering in the heavy sea."

Personal Brevities.
The Princess of Wales is the Queen's favorite daughter-in-law, and has always been most affectionately regarded by her Majesty.

BEN CLOVER, President of the Kansas Alliance, who succeeds Congressman Perkins, is from Ohio and 55 years old. This is his first office.

COUNT VON MOLTKE is the first landed proprietor in Germany to adopt the eight-hour rule for the peasants working for him upon his estates at Crisan, and is well satisfied with the result of his experiment.

PRINCESS BISMARCK is said to be happier now that she is able to live in retirement with her husband than she has been since he became a Minister of State. She has always disliked the publicity entailed upon her by her high social position.

TEXANS ARE GOOD SHOTS.

Congressmen from the Lone Star State Gave a Reputation in Washington.

There is a shooting gallery on Pennsylvania avenue. It is located near the National and Metropolitan Hotels, where the Texans and other Southern Congressmen stop. Ordinary marksmen shoot at bull's-eyes, or at tin men and women which dance, or at stationary clay pipes. But when the keeper of the place sees Congressman Stewart and Lanham, of Texas, coming in he starts up an automatic machine which makes glass balls whirl at the ends of long strings in a most confusing way. Stewart is a very large man. He is from Southern Texas. Lanham is a little man from Western Texas, and until the new States were let in he represented more square miles and prairie dogs than any other man in Congress. Both Stewart and Lanham can shoot. Stewart one evening last week smashed the flying glass balls with a small rifle at the rate of six out of ten shots. Lanham didn't do so well.

The shooting-gallery man withdrew all "reminis" when the Texans entered. The only way they can shoot is against each other or on the principle of a Dutch treat. Stewart, on the evening referred to, had challenged Lanham, and the one who fell short was to settle the score. Lanham saw the count going badly against him.

"Give me pistols," he said to the attendant.

Stewart demurred, but Lanham made the point that having been challenged he was entitled to choice of weapons. Taking a pistol in each hand, Lanham fired first with the right and then with the left. He broke every ball until he had overtaken Stewart, who was still plugging away with the rifle. Then the big man gave it up and paid the score.

As the gallery man took in the money he said that he hadn't seen such pistol-shooting in his place for three months.

"Oh, that wasn't much," said Lanham. "You ought to see me when I'm out on my campaign next month. I ride a wild mustang and I plug the eyes out of jack rabbits every time I shoot."

The gallery man's eyes followed admiringly the retreating forms of the big and little Congressmen as he said:

"Them Texas fellows is great on the shoot. E'y ever hear how Senator Reagan and Congressman Gustave Schleicher played it on us when they first came here to Congress from Texas about fifteen or sixteen years ago? We used to have crows out at the Schuetzen Park and the shooting-gallery did a good business. In those days we used to give three shots free for every time the bull's-eye was hit. You see there wasn't no more Southerners in Washington then. It was during reconstruction. One day two country-looking chaps came to the gallery at the park and began to try their luck with the rifles. There was a gong which rang out every time the bull's-eye was hit. After blazing away two or three times to get the heat of the rifles these two strangers got down to business, and I'll be dinged if they didn't bang that gong every clap for fifteen minutes. People began to come around and there was a crowd of 500 watching the shooting. The man in charge kept count of the shots he owed the strangers until he found they were 300 ahead of him. Then he went to the two men and said:

"Gentlemen, I earn my living at this business, and I've got a large family. You're into me now enough to take out all of the profits of one day. You've had your fun. If you'll give me the guns and let some of these good people who can't hit bull's-eyes every time have a chance I'll try to get even."

"Somebody in the crowd recognized Reagan and Schleicher. Ever since that time we've looked out for them Texans and made 'em pay for their fun."

Washington letter.

Motors for Rapid Transit.

Rapid transit in crowded cities is most conveniently brought about by the use of individual motors—that is, a separate motor for each car. The electric storage battery car is the prettiest example of the class, but the storage battery system is still only on trial commercially. The ordinary steam engine is objectionable on account of noise and smoke, and is not economical for all powers. Various motors burning oil have been tried, but do not give satisfaction as yet for various reasons. Chemical engines such as the soda motors, in which head is produced by chemical action other than combustion, are used to some extent in Europe. Compressed air motors are in operation in various places, with more success in France than anywhere else.

One great difficulty with compressed air motors is that the expanding of air produces intense cold and covers all the working parts with snow and ice. A Minneapolis engineer has designed a motor which is expected to avoid this and other difficulties. Two tanks are connected by a system of pipes which pass through a little hydraulic motor on the driving axle of the car. Enough oil or other liquid is used to fill the motor, pipes and one tank. Compressed air is then admitted to the full tank and the oil driven through the motor into the empty tank, thereby turning the axle and driving wheels. Automatically operated valves reverse the flow of air when the tank is emptied and render the action of the apparatus continuous.

History of Old Hundred.

The hymn, called the "Old Hundred" appeared in the *Genevan Psalter*, a collection of psalms made by Louis Bourgeois in 1552. The collection was made under Calvin's direction for the use of the Reformed churches in France or Switzerland. The *Genevan Psalter* tunes found their way to England before the year 1600, and this one was set to Kethe's poetical version of the Hundredth Psalm. "All people that on Kethe do dwell," and much later to Ken's *Doxology*. The tune was originally known as the "Hundredth," but when new tune books appeared, all tunes copied from previous publications were designated "Old," to distinguish them from such as had been composed especially for the more recent work, and so the melody appeared under the title "Old Hundred," or in this country "Old Hundred."

MICHIGAN HAPPENINGS.

INCIDENTS THAT HAVE LATELY OCCURRED.

An Interesting Summary of the More Important Doings of Our Neighbors—Weddings and Deaths—Crimes, Casualties, and General News Notes.

COMPLETE official returns of the vote for Governor have been received from every county in the State, with the exception of Manistowic, Montmorency, and Presque Isle, says the *Free Press*.

The totals stand: Winans, 163,086; Turner, 171,749; Winans' plurality, 11,347. Manistowic is reported unofficially as having given 91 plurality for Winans, Montmorency 19 for Turner, and Presque Isle 69 for Winans. These counties will, therefore, add 141 to Winans' plurality, making 11,488.

On Lieutenant Governor full returns have been received from all but seven counties—the three above named and Antrim, Iron, Ogemaw, and Osceola. The totals are: Strong, 176,648; Linton, 174,419; Strong's plurality, 2,229. The party vote of the four counties last mentioned was about as follows: Democratic, 3,036; Republican, 3,243. Adding these, we have the following: Strong, 179,684; Linton, 177,647; Strong's plurality, 1,893, to which about 140 must be added for Manistowic, Montmorency, and Presque Isle.

Returns have been received on Secretary of State from all the counties except Iron, Manistowic, Montmorency, Presque Isle and Sanilac. The vote stands: Soper, 177,338; Gardner, 174,732; Soper's plurality, 2,626. There will be little change in this plurality.

On State Treasurer the only counties not reported are Iron, Manistowic, Montmorency and Presque Isle. The totals are: Braastad, 178,191; Moore, 177,394; plurality for Braastad, 797. Of the counties to hear from, Presque Isle may possibly give Moore a plurality, but Iron will add something to the good for Braastad. In the returns from Leelanaw County there is a shortage of 100 votes on Sta. A Treasurer and Auditor-General, and it is possible that Moore and Giddings are each entitled to 100 more than they have been credited with. Braastad, however, has a safe plurality of not less than 797.

On Auditor-General the returns are in from all but eight counties, the totals standing: Stone, 175,798; Giddings, 171,346; Stone's plurality, 3,652. Five of the missing counties heard from complete on a portion of the State ticket show about the following party vote: Democratic, 4,712; Republican, 5,300. Adding these, the total, without Manistowic, Montmorency and Presque Isle, would be: Stone, 180,511; Giddings, 177,216; Stone's plurality, 3,295.

With one additional county missing on Commissioner of the State Land Office, the totals are: Shaffer, 175,566; Berry, 170,530; Shaffer's plurality, 5,027. Adding the party vote in six counties (3,367 Democratic and 4,425 Republican) the totals are: Shaffer, 180,933; Berry, 176,964; Shaffer's plurality, 3,969.

Seventy-four counties on Attorney General show a total vote as follows: Ellis, 180,002; Huston, 171,933; Ellis' plurality, 17,069. This plurality will be slightly reduced.

Seventy-three counties for Superintendent of Public Instruction: Fitch, 174,720; Schurte, 170,535; Fitch's plurality, 4,185. Seventy-three counties on member of the State Board of Education: Hammond, 174,760; Ballou, 170,366; Hammond's plurality, 4,394.

Seventy-three counties on Justice of the Supreme Court: McGrath, 174,285; Cahill, 168,454; McGrath's plurality, 5,831.

H. HATHAWAY, of West Branch, Ogemaw County, 80 years old, voted his 59th time at the late election. His first ballot was cast for Andrew Jackson and his last for Turner.

DETROIT Journal: Young man, if Bertha Koling, of Port Huron, ever sues you for breach of promise you might as well give up first as last, as Bertha never gives up anything. Eight years ago she worked for Carl Hantaburt in Germany. Carl came to this country without paying her \$100 that he owed, but he promised to send her the money. Carl's promises, like many another man's, were not strong, and Bertha followed him over here and settled right near him in Port Huron. She kept asking him for her money and he kept promising to pay. Bertha garnished Carl's bank account, and got a verdict for her \$100, eight years' interest, and costs, and Carl had to pay it, as she tied up his bank account of \$1,600.

JOHN BAKER, of Port Huron, chased his wife around the place with an ax, but did not catch her. She made tracks for the police station to complain of him, and while gone John skipped and took her gold watch. The police authorities set the machinery in motion, but before they got ready to arrest John he had returned to the house, taken all there was worth taking and made his escape.

HON. O. D. WOON's residence at Charlevoix was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$3,500; insurance, \$11,500.

MILO ADAMS, of East Tawas, went three miles from home into the woods to shoot himself through the heart.

EDDIE RUFF, 6 years old, of West Bay City, was shot in the abdomen and fatally hurt by Fred Maunick. It was an accident.

MRS. FRANK KILCH, of Port Huron, undertook to mix gunpowder and lard to make a plaster. She may live, but the chances are against it.

THE Tunnel City is the new name with which the *Scientific American* dubs Port Huron.

RAYMOND DOPP, a printer, got work on a Saginaw paper, but he did not keep it long, as he was arrested for stealing \$200 worth of type and \$100 worth of slugs and leads from the Port Huron *Zeitung*.

It is expected that Gov. Winans will appoint Gen. I. C. Smith as chief officer of the State troops.

THE Port Huron authorities have ordered all flag poles and poles used for advertising purposes cut down. There is a grand howl, as this includes the Republican pole which has been in place twenty-five years and the Democratic flag staff which has pointed upward over half that time.

The monthly crop report for November issued by the State Department shows that the area seeded to wheat this fall is largely in excess of one year ago, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, an increase of about 64,000 acres. The average condition is much better than at the corresponding date for a number of years.

MACOMB County officers are Democratic for the first time in thirty years.

WILL LORD, of Bay City, weighs about 450 pounds net, and as the new election law did not provide for booths of assorted sizes, he could not find one large enough to let him through. He endeavored to go lengthwise, sideways, to crawl under, to climb over, but it was of no use, the opening was unfavorable. It was a trying situation for Mr. Lord, and at last he was compelled to give up the attempt. He lost his vote, when his size would entitle him to two, and will sue for damages.

The firm of Allen Sheldon & Co., Detroit, founded by Zachariah Chandler, will cease to exist Jan. 1.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS

G. VAN SCHELVEN, Editor.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1890.

Railroad Notes.

At a recent meeting of the Common Council the following, with the mayor, were appointed a committee to confer with the C. & W. M. officials relative to abating the Eighth street switching nuisance: Ald. De Vries, Ter Vree and Habermann, and Messrs. W. H. Beach, C. J. De Roo and T. Keppel. A meeting between the two parties was subsequently arranged and Manager Heald and others visited Holland to consider what arrangements could be made in the premises.

It is superfluous here to recapitulate the many and urgent reasons that demand a radical change in the manner of switching and making up of trains in the yard of the C. & W. M. railroad; and the more so, since this evil is on the increase, and will continue to, at the same ratio that the business of the road increases and the eastern part of the city develops.

The situation was thoroughly understood and realized, by both parties, and it was soon agreed that the only solution was the removal of the yard to another locality. The railroad company, sorely in need of more yard room, was prompt to fall in with the project and made the city the proposition of meeting them part way in the large expense involved in the taking up of the present yard and locating it elsewhere in close proximity to the city, by furnishing them the required amount of land for the new site, 20 acres or thereabouts, north of the river, on lands of Isaac Howard and J. De Vries. The amount involved to secure this tract will be about \$1,700.

Since then this proposition has been duly considered by the local committee, and the citizens, and seems to meet with universal approval. A petition is being circulated through the city asking the common council to assent in carrying the project into effect. An adjourned meeting of the council will be held Monday evening to take definite steps in the matter. It is learned also that on this land is a large quantity of good gravel, for street purposes, which will be an additional reason to consummate the proposed scheme.

The approaching completion of the new factory of Messrs. C. L. King & Co., will inevitably force the present complication in railroad matters, locally, to a practical solution. It was a part of the understanding and has been so entered into between that firm and our citizens that conducted the negotiations, that in due season the site selected would be furnished with suitable railroad connection. The question thus far has always been whether this connection should be made, 1) by the C. & W. M. building a spur from the head of the lake, west; or 2) by the main line of the projected G. R., C. & St. L. railroad; or 3) by the "Holland South Shore Railroad Company," as a belt line, and with a view of awaiting the further development of the new railroad. The present hitch in the construction of the G. R., C. & St. L. road, coming in just at this stage of affairs, is very inopportune, and is likely to force matters to an issue, as to whether the Belt Line company or the C. & W. M. will step in and build this piece of road. This matter is at present receiving due consideration by our citizens, and will no doubt be solved in the course of a few days.

Election Echoes.

One local result of the late election will be a renewal at the next session of the legislature of the attempt to set off the township of Chester from Ottawa and annex it to Muskegon county. The fusion nomination of Mr. Porter, for state senator, a resident of that very town, is said to have been made at the time with this object in view; also the nomination of Mr. Cook, of Muskegon, as a member of the House.

A bill to this effect was already introduced at the last session, but was not pushed, local sentiment not being sufficiently centered as yet on the matter. This winter, no doubt, the project will be renewed. The following from the Muskegon Chronicle may be taken as an indication in that direction:

"Samuel Sherck, who for thirty years has been a resident of Chester township, Ottawa county, was in the city to-day with a load of produce. 'We are nearly all in favor of annexing Chester township to Muskegon county,' said he. 'It's where we belong and where we should be. It is harder to come to Muskegon and many of us find a better market here. I live on the county line, and while the taxes in Casnovia township, Muskegon county, amount to about \$17 to \$20 per '80,' in our township, Ottawa county, they run as high as \$35 and \$38. Yes, sir, we belong in Muskegon county and should be taken in.'"

It must be admitted that the construction of the railroad from Muskegon to Grand Rapids, through Chester, three years ago, has greatly affected the commercial relations of that locality, and has made Muskegon city its principal market. Hence there is some force in the above argument. Still, when it comes to the matter of tax-

ation, there is good reason to doubt whether the Chester farmer will be the gainer by the proposed change. Muskegon county no more than Muskegon city stands reputed for municipal economy.

The first practical effect of the proposed change will be found in the matter of county taxes. For instance, of the \$43,532 county tax to be raised this year the township of Chester contributes \$3,113. Next in order, perhaps, would be the reduction in the population of Ottawa county by some 1,600, whereby, through the increase of population of the new localities in the northern part of the state, we would just that much sooner be placed on the list of counties that are no longer entitled to two representative districts, the constitution limiting the total membership of the House to 100, its present number.

As yet we have not seen an analysis or summary of the number of P. of I. members of the next House. There is sufficient ground, however, to surmise that their numerical strength will be an important factor in its organization, if they so desire; in which case there can be no doubt that the candidacy of Geo. F. Richardson, the member-elect of the second district of this county, will at once assume formidable proportions. It would be very difficult to make an estimate of the degree of reciprocal feeling that may or may not actuate the Democratic members-elect in recognition for the aid rendered them by the fraternity of the Ps. of I., and without which many of them would undoubtedly have been delegated to remain at home. But be this as it may, one thing must be said, that as an "old member," Mr. Richardson, in resuming his seat, will not be without prestige. His contest with Mr. Ashley Pond, the able attorney of the Central and the Southern railroads, during the session of '85, and the manner in which he floored him in an argument before the House railroad committee, takes Mr. Richardson out of the category of "granger members," in the sense in which they, by their own line of conduct, have often allowed that term to be misunderstood and applied.

The Detroit Tribune says: "Hon. Chauncey W. Wisner, member of the State Senate from the Saginaw district, frankly announces that one of the first acts of the Legislature will be the repeal of existing laws relative to the liquor traffic and the substitution of measures that will be less burdensome on the saloons, whose cause, the majority in both Houses, he announces intend to champion." This line of action must, as a matter of course, include also the repeal of the local option law. Here is an opportunity for the third party to place themselves on record. They have invariably declared themselves as opposed to this law, on principle. Now let them petition the next legislature for its repeal and thus strengthen the hands of the Democracy in favor of free trade in whiskey, or else forever after hold their peace, and acknowledge that local option is promotive of the cause of temperance, and that when they set themselves in opposition to the law, at the time of its passage, they done so as partisans, and not as temperance people.

The assumption by the boards of canvassers of the counties of Wayne and Kent, in passing upon the constitutionality or validity of the election laws of the State, is a most flagrant assumption of power, and should be rebuked by the courts in a manner that will leave its impress upon the public mind. If there is anything difficult, it is for a canvassing board to understand that its only function is to compute the figures placed before them, and that if it is at all necessary to go behind the returns, the courts are instituted for that purpose.

Little could Julia Ward Howe have thought, when in 1863, amid the agonies of a trembling nation she composed her "Battle Hymn of the Republic", that in a city that was once the home of a Lewis Cass and a Zachariah Chandler, those sacred stanzas would be given out to signalize the triumphant election as governor of Michigan of a man that voted Abraham Lincoln to be a tyrant and an usurper.

The following item is making the rounds in the state press: "It is said that a Patron of Industry drove into Lansing with a load of turnips and insisted upon storing them in a big cellar of the capitol building. He explained that his party had the balance of power in the senate, by gosh, and now they were going to put the building into practical use."

The jollification of the Democrats at Zeeland, last Friday, was well attended by their friends from this city, and on the whole a successful affair. Out of due consideration to the visiting brethren the only saloon in the village closed its doors at six o'clock, and kept them closed during the remainder of the evening.

The Hudsonville Herald has the following election echo: "An old Hollander at Holland got his ticket prepared,

and with the due gravity of a good Republican walked into the booth, deposited his ballot on a nail with the other good Republican ballots, and walked home."

The Price of Wheat.

A few weeks ago we published, as the views of a Chicago grain operator, that before the expiration of the present crop-year the price of wheat would enhance, and that soon, to \$1.40. This conclusion was based upon an estimate that the surplus of the crop of '90, in the United States for export, did not exceed 10,000,000 bushels. Since then our attention has been called to another estimate, from sources claimed to be equally reliable, where it is held that a large part of the information in regard to grain production in the different countries of the world is based so much on approximations lacking in definite returns, that it is difficult to reach satisfactory conclusions. There has been considerable shifting of calculations in regard to this year's production of wheat in various countries. The preponderance of evidence, however, appears to justify the statement that this year's wheat production of the world is 90,000,000 bushels, or 44 per cent in excess of last year. The N. Y. Tribune figures the wheat surplus for export at 101,000,000. In further support of the theory that wheat is not likely to rise to the figures heretofore mentioned, reference is made to the fact that wheat has declined in Chicago, since Oct. 29, ten cents per bushel, which would rather go to sustain the latter theory, as to the amount of surplus on hand in this country.

The following two items appeared in the last issue of the Grand Haven Express:

"Diphtheria has again broken out in Holland and is of the worst form. A number of children have died."

"We had a pleasant call to-day from Ethan Ray Clarke, late candidate for the state legislature on the P. of I. and democratic ticket, who does not conceal the decision of his opponent, the Hon. G. J. Dismas."

For untruthfulness and as a specimen of bourbonism these two items go together very fittingly.

Writes a correspondent to the Allegan Gazette:

"It seems to me, Mr. Editor, if the temperance people of this state would select from the candidates nominated on the several tickets, men that were known to be temperate and whose sentiments were known to be in opposition to the liquor traffic, the terrible evil of intemperance would soon be wiped out."

In Memoriam.

The Holland City Single Tax Club met pursuant to a call of the President. The object of the meeting being stated by the chair, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas the sad intelligence of the sudden death of our friend and brother Capt. John Torrans, of Manistee, has been made known to us, yet, from our long and intimate acquaintance with him, we know that, though sudden and violent, it did not find him unprepared. Resolved, That we hereby extend our sympathy and condolence to the family. We feel that never was a life more deserving of loving honor at death; for to the many that are cast down and had lost hope, the influence of this man had directly or indirectly come to rise and to strengthen; to give courage here and hope beyond. We feel that we might wear white and not black, and rejoice and not mourn, that the weary way had ended, and through the gates of pain a blessed spirit had passed from weary toil to everlasting rest.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and that the same be published in the HOLLAND CITY NEWS, and the Manistee newspapers.

D. CRONIN, President.
D. L. BOYD, Secretary.
P. J. DOYLE,
GEO. BALLARD, Committee.
JOHN A. ROOST,
Holland, Mich., Nov. 15, 1890.

Euppepsy.

This is what you ought to have, in fact, you must have it, to fully enjoy life. Thousands are searching for it daily, and mourning because they find it not. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are spent annually by our people in the hope that they may attain this boon. And yet it may be had by all. We guarantee that Electric Bitters, if used and persisted in, will bring Good Digestion and oust the demon Dyspepsia and install instead Euppepsy. We recommend Electric Bitters for Dyspepsia and all diseases of Liver, Stomach and Kidneys. Sold at 50c and \$1.00 per bottle by P. W. KANE, Druggist.

Henry Griffin, one of Grand Haven's oldest settlers, is confined to his bed.



A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength. U. S. Government Repo 1, August, 17 1889.

Wykhuyesen & Rinck,

Successors to W. C. Walsh.

FURNITURE,

Carpets,

Curtains,

Wall Paper,

Sewing-Machines,

Springs and

Mattresses.

All in different prices!

Try the House. Give us a call, before you buy elsewhere, for your own benefit. We ask especially your attention to our fine collection of HANGING LAMPS and STORE LAMPS, new supply with different shades. Also separate shades on hand.

Main Street, between Bosman & Steketee's, HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY

Werkman Sisters,

Eighth Street.

HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.

OPENING,

Nov. 4th, 5th & 6th,

at our

NEW STORE,

opposite Breyman's Jewelry Store,

Eighth Street.

We will have for inspection the largest assortment of goods ever seen in the city, consisting of

Plushes, Chinese Silks,

Draperies, Hosiery,

Kid Gloves, Ribbons, Stamped Linens

and a full line of minor articles used in making up all kinds of Fancy Work.

Handkerchiefs from 10 cents to \$2.00

This stock has been purchased, not through an agent travelling with last year's patterns, but by visiting personally the Largest Wholesale Houses in Chicago and New York City.

We will sell at city prices.

Wetmore & Howe,

Proprietors.

Nov. 4th, 5th & 6th.

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Nov. 4th, 5th & 6th.

MILLINERY!

SAVE MONEY! WAKE UP!

and see where you can make your ready money get its worth. It cost us money to talk in this paper to you, consequently we hire no gossip.

Do you wear hats?

There is nothing low about our hats, but the price!

Do not fail to give us a call before buying elsewhere, and be convinced

Mrs. P. C. WHITBECK,
78 Eighth Street,

Holland, Mich., Nov. 8th, 1890.

H. Meyer & Son,

River Street, Holland, Mich.,

DEALERS IN

Pianos, Organs,
AND SEWING MACHINES.

Pianos: A. B. CHASE, CLOUGH & WARREN, and BRAUNELER.

Organs: UNITED STATES, LAKE SIDE, and FARRAND & VOLTEY.

Sewing Machines: STANDARD, DOMESTIC, WHEELER & WILSON, and all the Leading Machines in market.

Musical Instruments, Banjos, Guitars, Violins, Music Boxes, etc Sheet Music and General Musical Merchandise.

Machine Oil and Attachments for all kinds of Sewing Machines.

Musical Instruments and Sewing Machines repaired at short notice.

New Sewing Machines from \$20 and upwards.

RELIABLE!
Always the Same!

Always the Best!

Always Satisfactory!

is the ground upon which we ask for your trade on our products. Other brands may OCCASIONALLY be as good, but none are as RELIABLE, as the

SUNLIGHT and DAISY BRANDS.

Insist that your Grocer shall furnish you the Home Mills' products.

The Walsh-De Roo Milling Co.



To THE LADIES!

FALL STOCK OF THE LATEST STYLES JUST RECEIVED.

Hats, Caps, Tips, Wings,

Birds, Trimmings,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

LARGE STOCK

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT.

MRS. M. BERTSCH.

Holland, Mich., Oct. 4, 1890.

Board of Health.
HOLLAND, Mich., Nov. 7, 1890.
Sp. clal meeting.
Present: Messrs. Ydes, McBride, Kromers and B. Bach.
The following cases were reported and the clerk instructed to report same to the Common Council for its consideration:
J. Smeets, merchandise for Mrs. D. Meeker. 3 40
A. Steketee, merchandise for E. Scheerhorn. 16 50
Mrs. R. Van Raalte, nurse in family of E. Scheerhorn. 11 00
J. Alberti, funeral expenses for E. Scheerhorn. 1 25
A. Steketee, merchandise for W. Douma. 5 00
Mrs. R. Van Raalte, nurse in family of W. Douma. 7 00
J. H. Nibbelink, rig to get Mrs. Van Raalte for W. Douma and E. Scheerhorn. 3 00
The health officer reported a privy vault on south 66 ft. of west 10 ft. of Lot 6 bl. 31 a nuisance, being located within a short distance from wells than permitted by health regulations.
Clerk is instructed to notify the owner to remove the nuisance.
The health officer reported a case of diphtheria in family of Mr. John V. Schure; that October 27th, 1890 he was called on by Dr. Wetmore to see the child, then sick, and found it a case of malignant diphtheria, and also found that another child had had the diphtheria and the throat still partially paralyzed from the effects of said disease; that Dr. Wetmore at that time declared and still declares it no case of diphtheria.
The health officer was instructed to lay the facts connected with the outbreak of diphtheria in the Van Schure family before the prosecuting attorney of Ottawa County.
Adjourned.
GEO. H. SIPP, Clerk.

Common Council.
HOLLAND, Mich., Nov. 11, 1890.
The Common Council met in regular session and in the absence of the Mayor was called to order by the president pro tem.
Present: Aldermen Carr, Ter Vree, Hummel, Kramer, president pro tem, Breyman, Haberman and Van Putten, and the Clerk.
Minutes of last four meetings read and approved.
PETITIONS AND ACCOUNTS.
Wm. A. Thomas, in behalf of the Holland City Juvenile Band, petitioned that said band be granted the use of the north room in second story of engine house no. 1, for band practice, the band being unable to procure room elsewhere. Granted.
Charles Blom made application for a license to engage in the business of saloon keeping on west 41 feet of lot 11, bl. 31. Granted subject to provisions of ordinance regulating same.
The following claims were presented, viz:
F. O. Nye, 6 mos. sal. as chief of fire dept. \$25 00
P. H. McBride, 6 mos. sal. as city clerk 18 00
F. O. Nye, supplies for fire dept. 7 90
The Mayor, 6 mos. sal. as Mayor 21 00
Holland City News, printing 15 60
W. Zwaner, cleaning house no. 1 1 00
J. De Fyter, city team work 1 50
H. De Fyter, 41 days work in park 3 31
H. De Fyter, 10 days work for city 6 00
H. De Fyter, 10 days work for city 4 50
J. Hummel, registration and election 7 50
J. Boukema, clerk of election 4 50
W. Hayes, 6 mos. sal. as clerk of election 10 00
Fred W. Pearce, gate keeper at election 2 00
R. M. Scherger, 6 mos. sal. as clerk of election 2 00
K. Bouwman, 3 days labor on streets 2 18
J. Dura ms. 4 5 00
R. Van Laan, yard 1 87
J. De Fyter, 10 days work for city 6 00
H. Broers 3 75
C. Kneiberg, haul light grds. gravel 4 00
Allowed and warrants ordered issued.
REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.
The committee on police reported, presenting the monthly report of the director of the police and said committee recommending \$38 50 for the support of the police for the two weeks ending Dec. 3rd, next. Approved.
COMMUNICATIONS FROM CITY OFFICERS.
The marshal reported the collection for the month ending Nov. 15, 1890, of \$41.02 water fund money and receipt of city treasurer. Filed.
Justice Isaac Fairbank reported the number of cases tried before him in October and receipt of the city treasurer for ten dollars fine money collected. Filed.
The following claims, approved by the Board of Water Commissioners, were referred to the Common Council for payment, viz:
J. B. Clow & Son, 1 doz. 50 corp. stops 3 68
J. De Fyter, freight drayage 40 00
E. M. Kae, 1 1/2 cords steam wood 18 72
J. De Fyter, drayage on light corp. 25 00
Allowed and warrants ordered issued.
A. L. Holmes was ordered paid \$60.75 balance due on contract for extension of water mains.
To the Honorable the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Holland.
GENTLEMEN:—I would call the attention of the Council to the fact that the law compelling the immediate burial of those dying from contagious diseases, dangerous to the public health, is strongly objected to by many individuals. Among the objections raised is the horror of burying alive. This belief, that persons have been buried alive, is a deeply rooted with the common people.
To avoid this trouble I would suggest that a suitable place be provided at our cemetery, where a body could be kept for a few days, say four hours under the direction of the proper authorities, and accommodate those that object to immediate burial.
Respectfully Yours,
HENRY KROMERS, M. D., Health Officer.

Abstracts!
Abstracts!
Reduction in Prices!

Railroad News
If you want to buy
Children's, Boys' or Men's Suits
CHEAP,
CALL AT
E. J. Harrington's
Cheap Cash Store.
Also
Overcoats, Hats, Caps,
and Underwear,
DRY GOODS
AND
Groceries.
A few Job Lots in Clothing
to be sold out Less than Cost!
Forty acres of land for sale; also one or two houses and lots.
E. J. Harrington.

Probate Order.
STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.
COUNTY OF OTTAWA.
At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Ottawa, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Grand Haven, in said county, on Monday the third day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety.
Present, CHARLES E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of Ryk Riksen, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Wiepke Diekmans, executrix of the will of said deceased, praying for the examination and allowance of his final account, that he may be discharged from a trust, have his bond cancelled, and said estate closed:
Thereupon it is Ordered, That Monday, the second day of December next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the City of Grand Haven, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further Ordered, That said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the HOLLAND CITY NEWS, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county of Ottawa, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.
(A true copy.) Attest
CHAS. E. SOULE,
Judge of Probate.

CHICAGO Clothing Store
Has now on hand a full line of
Fall Goods.
The latest styles of
Fedore and Stiff Hats
at all prices.
Also a full assortment of
FURNISHING GOODS,
and any and all articles belonging to a well assorted Clothing House.
L. HENDERSON.
Better Than Best
Is the Grand Rapids Business College and Practical Training School. (Established 1882.) Send for Catalogue Journal.
Address, C. G. SWANSON, Grand Rapids, Mich.
UNEXCELLED.
Ladies' and Gents' Fine
Shoes, unexcelled for quality
and workmanship, at
the store of
J. D. HELDER.
River St., Holland, Mich.
Also a large assortment of all
kinds of
BOOTS and SHOES
If you want a good fit, low
prices, and better quality,
call on me and convince
yourself.
J. D. HELDER, River Street.

Whether you voted for Ford or Watkins,
Don't forget that an investment in
Holland City property is sure to
give you a good profit.
We have at all times houses and lots in Holland for sale, farms
in the country near the city, and your choice of the unsold
lots in Bay View addition to Holland,
If you want to buy, sell, rent or exchange real estate,
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THANKSGIVING.

BY H. C. DODGE.



UR Yankee forefathers had wisdom right smart. For knowing man's nature to grumble. The only one day in the year set apart For him to feel thankful and humble. To make that one very short day a success They feasted and stuffed him with turkey. So he, feeling good, might his blessings confess And see his surroundings less murky.

For one little day in the whole of the year. They asked him to leave off complaining. And give a few thanks to the One we revere. For blessings He ever is raining.

But man wouldn't do it—not even if he On turkey forever was dining: The dark side of clouds he'd eagerly see And hide from their silvery lining.

Unless he finds fault he's not happy at all. And e'en on this day he should treasure. His turkey's too big—or his turkey's too small— To suit his unsuitable measure.

But some time, we hope—when millennium's here— A man may be found who is living. Who'll do all his growling one day in the year. And spend all the rest in Thanksgiving.

SHE HATED POOR MEN.

BY MANDA L. CROCKER.



BERNICE! come here." "Yes, mother." A sweet-faced girl—woman left her place in the deep bay window where she had been arranging the flowers and came reluctantly over to the side of the elderly lady by the table.

"Is Will Thursty going back to Detroit and his book-keeping?" a sarcastic curl of the lip accompanied the question.

"He expects to return to the city on next Wednesday, I believe," answered the daughter, a peculiar expression coming into word and manner.

"Well! I am glad of it!" exclaimed the mother, triumphantly, "for I don't want him poking around here on Thanksgiving Day when our city friend, Howard Atherling is with us; he comes to spend the week with his uncle's family, you know, and I've sent an invitation to all to eat Thanksgiving dinner with us."

"Yes; so you told me yesterday." And Bernice went back to her flowers, with a strange little smile hovering about the determined mouth.

Mrs. Hunter leaned back among the cushions and took up her crocheting once more. Bernice's affections should be transferred from that poor, penniless book-keeper to the handsome, rising young lawyer, who, already, had a snug fortune, if she, Mrs. Isabelle Hunter, had any tact for match-making.

Yes, decidedly, it must be. Week after next would be Thanksgiving, and the Atherlings were expecting Howard. And by family and education the young lawyer and Bernice were suited to one another.

But then this contrary freak of her daughter's threatened now to upset all her calculations and bring trouble in another direction.

Bernice seemed to utterly ignore the young disciple of Blackstone, preferring the company of merely a book-keeper here of late.

It was really too provoking for any use; yet she was thinking, as she thrust the shining needle through the meshes, that after all the girl only meant to tease and amuse herself with Will Thursty for a time. It could not be that a daughter of hers would so far forget her social position as to be in earnest in so doing.

Else had married wealthy, and Olivia had become the proud wife of a Chicago banker, and Bernice must follow their example, or she, Mrs. Isabelle Hunter, would know why not.

Yes, well, then, next week that penniless but dangerously winning Thursty would go back to his employer, and the coast would be clear for the working of her much-desired plan. How lucky!

"Will," said a sweet voice over the back gate that evening, "did you say that you knew when Howard Atherling's wedding takes place?"

"The cards are out for the day before Thanksgiving," answered he, "but why do you ask, Bernice?"

She leaned toward him and whispered something in a low, laughing way; and Will Thursty drew the dear head down to his breast and said: "Then your mother doesn't know that I have fallen heir to the cool thousands, and that I only go back to Detroit to arrange the office affairs for my successor?"

"No! I shall keep it from her until Atherling is married, just for fun. Mother does hate poor men so very much, especially book-keepers; but then I can just imagine how quickly she will fall in love with Mr. Will Thursty when it comes out that he is lifted above the necessity of earning his own bread and butter."

And we leave them enjoying their happy secret by the wicket in the November twilight.

Thanksgiving morning dawns crisp and bright. Everything is in keeping with an air of thankfulness for a prosperous year in Mrs. Hunter's lovely home, and she, like the strict Puritan that she assumes to be, makes it her religious duty to attend church services, and see that every one, belonging to her household is punctually in her pew.

The Atherlings are there also, and Howard is there also, looking more stylish and handsome than ever.

But a lady at his side seems to claim all his attention, and is dressed, too, like a bride. It certainly wasn't Grace Atherling, his proud sister, whom she met once at their uncle's, a year ago. No; she didn't resemble her one bit. That provokingly beautiful veil, too, looked like the crowning point of a bridal trousseau.

Mrs. Hunter looked again. This time she saw a look on the handsome young lawyer's face as he gazed down on the woman's beside him that made her feel awfully uncomfortable, somehow.

Well, Mrs. Isabelle Hunter sat the services out without feeling the least bit thankful, for reasons best known to herself. Bernice, however, seemed wonderfully attentive to the sermon.

"This is my wife, Mrs. Hunter," bowed Howard Atherling at the close of worship, as he led the veiled lady up for an introduction.

"Lena, dear, this is my old friend, Mrs. Hunter, of whom I have often spoken, and this," turning to Bernice, who stood by with a mischievous twinkle in her eye, "is another friend of mine, Miss Hunter."

"I am sure we shall be the best of friends," exclaimed Bernice, delightedly, as she acknowledged the introduction by a cordial clasp of the hand and a dainty little kiss on the fair cheek of Mrs. Howard Atherling.

Mamma Hunter said but little on the way home; but her daughter ceased not to dwell on the exquisite taste of the bride's attire, fairly bubbling over that her dear friend Howard Atherling had such a ladylike wife.

There are more martyrs in this world than those burned at the stake; and Mrs. Hunter felt in her inmost soul that she suffered all the keenness of chagrin and wounded pride in that short service hour.

But it could not be helped. Howard Atherling had a right to marry whosoever he pleased, for all her; and now that he had exercised that right, Bernice would most likely have her bent in preferring that poverty-stricken Thursty. It would come to more than that, too, her motherly intuition told her. Oh, it was dreadful!

She had always heard of the "black sheep," but she didn't think such a dreadful thing would crop out in the Hunter family.

Now, something told her that Bernice, with her wit and beauty, her accomplishments and queenly bearing, would metamorphose herself shortly into that undesirable creature, and likely as not clothe with that book-keeper—maybe before Christmas; she had noticed that they were wonderfully intimate lately. Oh, dear!

But the Atherlings had accepted her invitation, and must be entertained. Her enviable title as the finest hostess in all Merriweather must not suffer; so, laying aside her terrible heartache, Mrs. Hunter put through the day in the red-hot crucible of substituting smiles for tears.

She felt more like weeping bitterly, of course, than smiling down on the innocent, girlish figure usurping the place she had so long coveted for Bernice; but there was no opportunity, and she must live it down.

Finally the day dragged through, and what a Thanksgiving it had been, to be sure. None but Mamma Hunter ever knew how every moment of that awful day lengthened out on purpose to stab her wounded, calculative pride through and through.

Strange that Bernice did not by word or look taunt her with the failure of her plans; she was doubtless too well satisfied with the prospect of being left with Thursty only to entertain. Never mind, that book-keeper should never enter the house at Merriweather Place again; she would have her revenge.

The Atherlings were gone now, the china and silver had been restored to their respective closets, and Bernice had gone sedately up-stairs to write a letter, and a neighbor, Mrs. Amsden, dropped in.

"Of course you've heard the news," she exclaimed, almost before Mrs. Hunter wheeled an easy chair into place for her comfort.

"That Howard Atherling is married?" Yes; he and his wife were here to-day," replied Mrs. Hunter, coldly.

"No! oh, no; that's nothing out of the common," exclaimed Mrs. Amsden, impatiently, "all young folks marry, or expect to, at least; but what I meant to tell you is wonderfully good luck for your daughter, Bernice."

"I don't understand," said Mrs. Hunter, mystified, peering out, figuratively, for the silver lining to the November cloud.

"Why, don't you know?" exclaimed the other, excitedly, "that Bernice is the only girl in all the wide world that Will Thursty cares for, and now he's worth his thousands and thousands."

Mrs. Hunter leaned toward her friend with a strange commingling of hope, doubt and fear on her aristocratic face. Putting her hand on the arm of Mrs. Amsden, she whispered:

"Is that true?"

"Why, yes, of course it is. I guess I ought to know, when Mr. Amsden is engaged as agent already to look after some real estate here falling to the fortunate Thursty soon."

"O—o—o!" cried Mrs. Hunter, clasping her hands in an ecstasy of delight, "and he is a most desirable companion, too."

"Your daughters have all done well, Mrs. Hunter," pursued her friend, "and it is so very lucky for them, and you, too."

"My daughters know better than to do any other way," replied the blue-blooded mother, proudly. "Bernice, too, is a very sensible girl, and I've always felt easy about her choice of company."

After an hour Mrs. Amsden took her leave, and Mrs. Hunter, tiptoeing to the stairway, called softly: "Bernice, Bernice!"

"Yes'm," And shortly the dutiful daughter came down, writing materials

in hand, and with one dainty finger blackened with ink.

"I've been writing to that horrid book-keeper, mamma," she said, in answer to her mother's look of inquiry. "I've concluded to drop Will Thursty and not waste my time any longer on a money-less man; don't you think I am growing sensible?"

A flush of shame, that her objections to the young man would soon be laid bare, came over Mrs. Hunter's face; but she said bravely enough: "Don't you love him a bit, dear?"

"What's love—inspired thing—what's love to money?" retorted Bernice ironically.

"But—but Will Thursty is wealthy now," ventured the mother; "hasn't he told you anything, as yet? I should have thought he would; Mr. Amsden told me."

"Impossible!" replied Bernice, warmly. "If he had money he would have told me, would he not? Mrs. Amsden, fudge."

"But I wouldn't send the letter, dear," advised the mother, "for it certainly is true that he is wealthy. Mr. Amsden is his agent here to look after his real estate in this vicinity."

Bernice paused. She seemed to be thinking deeply as she twirled the letter around on her finger. "Oh, well," she said lightly, "suppose he is now a man and a bit, dear?"

"I've been writing to that horrid book-keeper, mamma."

of money; suppose he is. It will always hang over him that he once kept books for a wholesale grocery store in Detroit. I should always remember it, and it would be humiliating to say the least. No, I'll send the letter and end it."

Mrs. Hunter began to cry. She was satisfied that Thursty was no longer poor, and she knew that in every other respect he was a man to be admired. "Oh, Bernice!" she moaned hysterically, as she sank into a seat, "how awfully contrary you can be."

The door-bell rang at this juncture and put an end to further protest. A servant soon ushered in Mr. Will Thursty. Mrs. Hunter came forward with a glad welcome on her lips, but Bernice only said, "You've missed your Thanksgiving dinner, Mr. Thursty."

"I do so desire to congratulate you on your good fortune," cried Mrs. Hunter, holding out both hands in an exceedingly cordial manner.

Will Thursty took one proffered palm with a curious smile, but said nothing.

"Why don't you congratulate him, Bernice?" asked the mother in a half-angry tone.

"O! I don't care to overdo the matter; I congratulated him three weeks ago," replied the daughter.

"So he told you, did he?" Mrs. Hunter was all smiles now; the disappointment was all gone from tone and face.

"Yes, my dear Mrs. Hunter," put in Thursty; "how could I keep the joyous fact from my promised wife longer? I could not, indeed!"

Mrs. Hunter gave her daughter such a look of provoked amazement that both the young persons laughed heartily. Presently she joined in the merriment against herself, without knowing why.

And when the shadows of Thanksgiving night crept around Merriweather Place, and Will and Bernice had gone for a ride in the moonlight weather, Mrs. Hunter stole softly to her room murmuring: "My, what an eventful day this has been, to be sure. I certainly had no thought of all this."

"But I am thankful! O, so thankful!" And the twenty-third psalm trembled on her lips.

Women Who Feel Young.

There's a sister I often meet in my travels. She is the good sister who "feels just as young as ever she was."

She's a kittenish thing, yet she'd be a little more kittenish if she was less elephantine. Frisky old girl, how she does love to climb into the swing at the picnic! Weighs two hundred and fifteen and makes the swing creak like a hoisting tackle. "Higher, Mr. Thins-shanks! Higher! Oh, higher! You can't frighten me! I'm not one of the scary sort of girls." You bet she isn't. Has six children, and if you'll mistake her for her eldest daughter—a sweet, slender girl, with an oval face, spir-itu-elle expression, and figure as graceful as a swaying lily—she'll ask you to dinner for a week. Plays "Pussy wants a corner" and "Hunt the slipper." Loves to "teeter." With an eighteen-foot board you have to pull all but about thirty inches over to your side of the trestle to make it balance. When the board is balanced right in the middle, she can fire the whole young men's Bible class up into the air as though they had been fired from a catapult. When her end of the board bangs down on the ground it jars all the buds off the trees. Fond of mountain climbing. Usually fastens on to a young man to drag her up. Older brethren too wary. They dragged her up hills when she was younger. Besides, the old young-sters retain their old-time prejudice in favor of younger girls. They help her daughters up. Man never mistakes mother for daughter going up mountain. Apt to make that mistake about luncheon-time only. Oh, we know the old-elderly—that is, middle-aged woman who is the youngest of the lot!

And, knowing her, we fly from her, that is, as well as a man—who has long since shed his wings and raised a few achers of corns—can fly.—Ladies' Home Journal.

The old name of "bridegroom" was originally given to the newly married man because, formerly, it was customary for him to wait at table on his bride and friends on the wedding day.

BENWELL IS AVENGED.

J. REGINALD BIRCHALL, HIS MURDERER, HANGED.

His Last Hours Spent in the Company of His Faithful Wife—Account of the Manner in Which He Lured His Victim to His Death.

[Woodstock (Ont.) dispatch.] Reginald Birchall expired on the gallows the murder of his friend Benwell at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning. His last night on earth was passed, until a late hour, in the company of his wife.

The last words spoken by Birchall were to the hangman. He said: "Have you any objections to shaking hands with me?" "Certainly not," replied the executioner, and the last hand-shake followed.

STORY OF THE CRIME.

John Reginald Birchall was born at a place called Church in Lancashire, England, where his father was the Protestant rector, a little over twenty-five years ago. His father was wealthy, and died in 1878, leaving his three sons and one daughter well provided for. Reginald, as he was called, was the youngest son, and soon got rid of his portion. He was educated at Harrow and Oxford, and led a fast life while a student. In the pursuit of his antecedents the detectives found at every step evidence that his associates, almost from the moment he was trusted about alone, were of evil character. In 1888 Birchall married the daughter of David Stephenson, General Traffic Manager of the London and Northwestern Railroad. The young woman's family were opposed to the match, but she finally eloped with him. The couple went to Woodstock, Canada. A peace was patched up between Birchall and his wife's parents, and in the spring of 1889 the couple returned to England and lived in Mr. Stephenson's house at Upper Norwood road, London. Birchall secured employment with a firm of photographers in London.

In London Birchall continued to lead a fast life and he was soon at his wit's end for money. It was during this period that the scheme which resulted in the murder of Benwell was conceived. The first step of the crime was the insertion in the papers of the following advertisement: CANADA—UNIVERSITY MAN HAVING farm wishes to meet gentleman's son to live with him and learn the business with view to partnership; must have £500 to extend stock; board, lodging and 5 per cent. interest till partnership arranged; highest references. Many replies were received to the advertisement, but only two of them received attention from Birchall. These were from Douglas Raymond Pelly, of Walden place, Saffron Walden, Essex, and Frederick C. Benwell, son of Lieutenant Colonel Benwell, of Iscudene, Cheltenham. Pelly was in poor health, and had been recommended by his physician to live an outdoor life. Birchall wrote to him: F. C. BENWELL, and to the Benwells, father and son, dating his letters from the Junior Constitutional and National Conservative clubs, London. Birchall made friends with both, and impressed them with his candor and apparent honesty.

The story he invented to entrap his dupes was that he had a large farm a mile and a half from Niagara Falls on which there was a large brick house, heated by steam and lighted by gas, and large barns lighted by electricity. He made it appear that his business was the buying of horses in the rough and grooming them so that they could be sold at a profit. The feed for the horses was raised on the farm. He also made it appear that he was interested in business at Woodstock, and that there were a number of Englishmen there who were organized in a club.

Pelly was captivated by Birchall's manner and delighted with the prospect held out to him. He entered into an agreement with Birchall by which he was to pay him \$850. In return he was to have board and lodging at the farm and receive 25 per cent. of the profits of the business. A check for \$850 was sent to Birchall. Having got possession of this money the schemer induced the elder Benwell to let his son Frederick go with him to see the farm, with the understanding that if he liked it he was to pay \$2,500 for a half interest in it. On Feb. 5, Mr. and Mrs. Birchall, Benwell and Pelly sailed from Liverpool on the Britannic, reached New York Feb. 14, and registered at the Metropolitan Hotel.

On the following Saturday they left on the Erie Railroad for Buffalo. It was decided that Birchall and Benwell should go on the 6 o'clock train the next morning to the Falls and prepare for the reception of Pelly and Mrs. Birchall. Birchall came back the following night alone. He said that Benwell didn't like the farm or the people and that he refused positively to stay there. Birchall said he had given him the addresses of people further on in the country and started him off to see if he could find a place he liked. He told Pelly that he wasn't ready to go to the farm, for McDonald, his superintendent, had rented the place to some tenants and that things were in a bad shape. His suggestion that they go on to Niagara Falls and wait a few days was accepted.

On Tuesday, Feb. 18, Birchall, his wife and Pelly went to Clifton, Ont., just across the Niagara River from Suspension Bridge. Birchall and Pelly stopped at a boarding house, while Mrs. Birchall lived at the Imperial Hotel. A week was spent there. Pelly all the time fretting at the delay and Birchall calming him with plausible stories. Among other falsehoods he said that he had received a letter from Benwell inclosing the receipt for Benwell's bonded luggage and requesting that he sent him when he wanted it. The first bad break made by Birchall was on Feb. 28, when he showed Pelly a copy of a New York newspaper containing an account of the finding of Benwell's body in the tamarack swamp on William Hersey's farm in Princeton, Ont. The cigar case with the name "F. C. Benwell" on it proved beyond a doubt whose body it was. Birchall said he would go at once and see the body, and Pelly instantly said that he would accompany him.

The evidence against Birchall at the trial was very strong on all material points except as to the actual killing of Benwell. It was proved that he was seen with Benwell immediately before the murder and was seen alone immediately after, but there the direct evidence stopped.

ODDS AND ENDS.

ARCHBISHOP KENRICK is the oldest Catholic prelate in the United States. He is 84, and was consecrated in 1841.

ONE police court in New York, in three hours, disposed of 120 cases—an average of a minute and a half to each case.

A MEMORIAL to Adam Smith, author of "The Wealth of Nations," is to be erected at Kirkcaldy, Scotland, his birthplace.

CRASH IN WALL STREET.

PANIC AMONG THE HOLDERS OF VILLARD SECURITIES.

Decker, Howell & Co. Forced to the Wall—Rapid Decline in Northern Pacific—The Clearing House Comes to the Rescue of the Banks—Scenes of the Worst Excitement.

[New York dispatch.] Not since the dreadful time of Black Friday, twenty-one years ago, have there been such sad fortunes, such disastrous sacrifices, such utter demoralization as to-day.

There was a panic. Quotations fell to pieces like the scattering blocks of a baby's upset toy-house. The bravest man was generally displaying his bravery in demanding margins from some speculating unfortunate, or in notifying some other unfortunate that, lacking margins, he must submit to being sold out. Courage was at a discount, confidence was nowhere.

While real failures were taking place on the Stock Exchange a lot of fictitious ones were being proclaimed throughout Wall street by rumormongers, who quoted the names of conspicuous banks as being unable to maintain their credit. The current sensationalism, so far as the banks were concerned, had much more invention than fact in it. Yet there was undeniable apprehension in banking circles. Bankers would not admit this freely, but early in the day there were conferences among representatives of clearing-house banks, and the banks of the New York Clearing House Association determined to provide against every possible misfortune and exigency by pledging their associated credit in behalf of every bank in the association.

The associated banks of New York have available assets of \$95,000,000. Against this it was voted to issue clearing-house certificates in such volume as the situation might suggest or require. As a measure of relief the bankers who resolved upon it are confident that it will at once be effectual.

There is almost universal agreement among leading New York bankers that the money-market's recent range and tightness came through artificial influences. Funds have been locked up, taken out of ordinary business channels, kept out of reach—all in order to carry forward the bear campaign of depression, apprehension, and quotation smashing. The provisions of clearing-house certificates—unlimited, if need be, up to \$95,000,000—will, of course, put to rout all these manipulative schemes. Said a member of the clearing-house committee largely instrumental in bringing about the official action of yesterday: "This ends the money-market trouble. Loan rates will be normal now. The pinch is over."

When the Exchange opened this morning there was a larger attendance of brokers than had been known for years. Every stock on the list had a crowd of brokers trying to trade in it, and when the market opened the scene was one of confusion and excitement. The cables reporting an advance of 2 to 3 per cent. in London were received before the opening and caused the brokers to take the bull side, and a disposition to buy was shown all around.

Rumors of trouble among banking institutions were current all day, but no one paid much heed to them, thinking that they were the usual emanations of bear minds. After the close, however, it was learned that three banks which were members of the New York Clearing House Association had difficulty in settling the claims of the other banks against them. There was a balance against the Bank of North America of \$1,400,000, which it was unable to settle. The other banks were the North River and the Mechanics and Traders'. How the heavy balance was created against the Bank of North America was a puzzle. During the day the Mechanics and Traders' Bank made its settlement with the clearing house all right, and the other two banks received assistance from the other banks in the association and pulled through all right. At the Bank of North America it was said that the trouble was directly due to the account of Decker, Howell & Co., and that now that the account of that firm was closed, the bank was in a stronger position than ever.

The most important factor in the developments was the scarcity of money. Right up to the close it was in urgent demand, and 1/2 per cent. and legal interest was charged on loans, equal to 189 per cent. per annum. This fact and the troubles of the banks caused a special meeting of the Clearing House Association to be called, and after a long session it was decided to appoint a committee of Presidents with authority to issue clearing-house loan certificates in order to enable banks to settle balances between themselves. These certificates will be based on bills receivable, collateral securities, cash assets, and the united credit of the banks. This action is intended to distribute the reserves of the banks more evenly between the institutions. Where one bank is unable to settle its differences in cash it will deliver securities and assets to the certificate committee, and if the committee accepts the securities it will authorize the issue of certificates on them. The united action of the banks is expected to restore complete confidence.

It was just after 2:15 o'clock this afternoon that the failure of Decker, Howell & Co., of 44 Broadway, was announced on the Stock Exchange. They made an assignment to William Nelson Cromwell. The firm is one of the largest on the Exchange and was considered very wealthy. It had been identified for years with the movements of the Villard stocks and its members were generally considered Villard's special brokers. The failure was considered the cloak that had been hanging over the market, and after it was announced a rally of 1 to 2 per cent. occurred.

In every teaspoonful of human blood there are 15,000,000,000 red corpuscles, but only 30,000,000 white ones. The blood of clams, lobsters, and nearly all other invertebrates contains no red cells but only white.

The highest church spire in the world has just been completed. It is that of the cathedral at Ulm, Wurtemberg, and is 530 feet high. The top of the cross on the dome of St. Peter's, Rome, is 448 feet above the pavement.

SEVEN years ago there was one brass band in the Salvation Army. It was composed of a father and his sons. Since then 8,550 other bands have been formed.

A boy of 17 and a girl of 13 were married at Columbia, Mo., the other day. The wedding presents included a doll and a wooden gun.

PARNELL A RUINED MAN

AN ENGLISH JURY DECIDES AGAINST HIM.

The Great Leader of the Irish Party Found Guilty of Debauching the Wife of His Friend, Capt. O'Shea—It Is Thought that He Will Be Forced to Retire from the Leadership of His Party.

[London cablegram.] The great suit in which Capt. O'Shea, ex-member of Parliament, asked for a divorce from his wife, naming as the co-respondent Charles Stewart Parnell, the Irish leader, is ended, and Mr. Parnell is disgraced forever.

Capt. O'Shea has won his verdict against Parnell almost entirely on the testimony of the servants whom Parnell was in the habit of tipping liberally. These witnesses rattled off their recollections of names and dates so glibly that one jurymen offered a feeble protest and said that he would like to hear them cross-examined before he could determine whether or not O'Shea connived at the adultery of his wife. Justice Butt answered that it was not possible because there was no one in court with power to cross-examine for Parnell or Mrs. O'Shea. The result was the jury not only declared Parnell guilty of adultery with Mrs. O'Shea, but acquitted Capt. O'Shea of connivance at his wife's dishonor.

In summing up, Justice Butt said that the jury was placed in some difficulty by reason of the appearance of only one side. Neither respondent nor co-respondent had thought it proper to appear. The first question the jury had to consider was whether or not O'Shea and Parnell had been guilty of adultery. Upon that question there was a great mass of evidence which he did not think necessary to call attention to in detail, because unless they were prepared for some reason or another to say that almost every one of the witnesses called had been telling false stories there could be no doubt of adultery. In fact the evidence was so strong he did not propose to occupy the time of the jury in any further observations upon it.

The question of condonation and connivance (the words meant pretty much the same thing) would, however, prevent the granting of the decree if such charges were established. The petitioner had sworn on his oath there was not the slightest pretense for the charges. There was no evidence to the contrary. It was a serious responsibility for the jury to take upon themselves to disbelieve uncontradicted evidence unless there was some very strong reason for assuming that the petitioner was guilty of such perjury. He could not help thinking that the matter did not rest upon the evidence of Capt. O'Shea himself. There was a mass of documentary evidence which showed that the petitioner was not guilty of being accessory to his wife's adultery. Why should Parnell have assumed names of Fox, Preston, Stanhope and a number of others? Furthermore, when the husband came to the door of one of the houses at Brighton, why did Parnell, who was with Mrs. O'Shea, escape by way of the window and then come round to the door as if nothing had happened? There was an absolute answer in favor of Capt. O'Shea.

On the question of connivance he would point out to the jury that if the husband had been really an accessory, Parnell, notwithstanding his adultery, could stand in a better position. It was immoral, improper, and reprehensible to indulge in too great intimacy with a married woman, whether the husband was a party to it or not, but the man would not be quite so guilty if the husband were to give him opportunities to debauch his wife. To bring such charges against Captain O'Shea were simply shocking. He would ask the jury to find that adultery had been committed and to decide whether there had been any connivance of adultery on the part of the husband.

The jurymen did not leave their seats. Without a moment's delay the foreman declared they were agreed.

You find the respondent guilty of adultery with the co-respondent?" he was asked.

"Yes."

"Do you find the co-respondent guilty of adultery with the respondent?"

"Yes."

"Do you find there was any connivance on the part of the husband?"

Several of the jurymen vigorously exclaimed: "No!" There was slight applause in court.

Capt. O'Shea smiled triumphantly, and Charles was at once on his legs to ask about the custody of the children and the costs. Lockwood suggested that the Judge should reserve his decision as to the custody of the younger children. McCall asked for Mrs. Steele's costs. Justice Butt made an order for costs against Parnell and reserved his decision with respect to the respondent until it had been ascertained whether the wife had a separate estate. The Judge also reserved his decision as to the custody of the children, although saying ordinarily they would be entrusted to the father. A man of nisi was then pronounced. The excited people in court hurried out to tell and talk about the verdict. So ended the celebrated case.

Many strong believers in Parnell clung to the hope to the very last that he would come forward and deny O'Shea's charge, but if the woman in such a case refuses to make any contradiction, what can the man do but follow suit? The truth is that Mrs. O'Shea has made up her mind to a marriage with the divorce suit after the usual interval. That being so, Parnell could not venture into court to deny anything. But his complete surrender has been a terrible shock to the stricter sect of the Gladstonian party, especially to the venerable leader, who has no toleration for offenses of this description. Parnell may resolve not to give up, but circumstances will be too strong for him. The invasion of O'Shea's home under the disguised of friendship, the son's protest, the long course of deception, the masquerading in the names of Smith, Fox, and Preston are calculated to injure a man occupying a

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

Warm-windy weather.

J. Heeringa, East Saugatuck, advertises a lost hunting dog.

Born—to Mr. Mrs. Irving Garvelink, of Fillmore, a son, Nov. 1st.

At Zealand D. Van Eenennaam has purchased the livery barn and business of A. Hellenthal.

The re-count of votes in Allegan county, on prosecuting attorney, elects Hart, democrat, by three majority.

Thursday next, being Thanksgiving, the post office in this city will be open between the hours of 9:30 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.

Married, at the H. C. R. church, Graafschap, by Rev. J. Keyser, Sunday evening, John Mulder of this city and Miss Anna Bouwse, of Graafschap.

An unmarried daughter, aged only 13 years, of a respectable family residing less than 5 miles from the city, gave birth Thursday to a boy that tipped the beam at 10½ pounds.

At Coppock & Meengs' new meat market will be constantly kept on hand during the Thanksgiving season the choicest of meats, turkeys and chickens, and fresh oysters.

An opening hop will be given by Miss S. Hopkins, Thursday evening, from 7:30 to 11 o'clock, at Lyceum hall, for the purpose of organizing a dancing class. Invitations are sent out.

The building vacated by Notier & Verschure, on Eighth street, is being fitted up for a second-hand store, and will be occupied as such by A. P. Williams, of Grand Rapids, with Ed. Clark as manager.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. church will hold a "lemon" social, at the residence of Mrs. Boggs, on Tenth street, next Wednesday evening, Nov. 26. All are requested to bring a lemon. Prizes will be given.

Will Newman, an employee at the West Mich. Furniture factory, met with an accident this week. He fell, and fractured two floating ribs. Dr. Wetmore attended, and reports the patient as doing well.

At the bookstore of M. Kiekintveld, Eighth street, can be found a judicious and plentiful assortment of library matter, gift books, toys and picture books, suitable for the holiday season. Have you taken a look into the show window?

The ladies of Erutha Lodge D. R. I. O. O. F. will give a social at Odd Fellows Hall, Wednesday evening, Nov. 26. The proceeds go towards buying a carpet for the hall. Tickets, including supper, 25 cents. Good music will be in attendance.

There are rumors of another tempest in the ecclesiastical teapot. It is said that at the Theol. school of the H. C. Ref. Church, Grand Rapids, two of the professors, Revs. Boer and Hemkes, have charged their colleague, Prof. Gerardus Vos, Ph. D., with heresy.

The Hollanders in Chicago are agitating the erection in that city of a statue of William the Silent, and the Hollanders in Grand Rapids talk of an orphan asylum for their city, to be conducted upon the old-country plan. What puzzles us is, which one of these two projects has the least merit.

The friends and neighbors of Mr. and Mrs. C. Schaap, four miles south-east of the city, with the pastor of the Ebenezer church, Rev. J. Van Der Meulen, in the lead, turned out in large numbers, Monday evening, and gave him a genuine surprise party. A very pleasant hour was spent under that hospitable roof.

Messrs. Wykhuisen & Rink have disposed of their sewing machine business and stock to H. Meyer & Son. The latter now handle the Domestic, American, New Home, Standard, Wheeler & Wilson and many other standard machines, and give this branch of their business special attention. They are preparing for a holiday display on a large scale, and will make extra figures to those that desire to purchase during this season of the trade.

The young King of Servia. King Alexander of Servia, says a London writer, is not 12 years old; but he is precociously developed and looks as English boys do at 15 or 16. It seems but a short while ago that he was being photographed in a sailor's dress and knickerbockers; but now, in his colonel's uniform, he stands as tall as the three Regents, and has acquired a good deal of self-possession. He has bright features, but not an intellectual face. His forehead is low, and little of it would be seen if he did not wear his hair close-cropped. He has large, soft eyes and a quick, pleasing smile; but a physiognomist would say that the mouth and nose showed indecision of character.

A Contented Child. Fond Mother—How do you like your new governess, Johnny? Johnny—Oh, I like her over so much.

had my little boy has a nice st. s' awful nice. She says e who'd a I terr any th so long as you pays he-

Citation for Non-Resident Owners to be Published.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.

A. A. Soule, Judge of Probate for the County of Ottawa, holds at the Probate Office in the city of Grand Haven, on Wednesday, the twenty-ninth day of October, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

In the matter of the application of the Drain Commissioners of the said County for the appointment of three special commissioners to determine the necessity for a drain through certain lands in said County, and for the taking of private property for the use and benefit of the public for the purpose thereof, and the just compensation to be made therefor.

Whereas, on the twenty-ninth day of October, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety, an application in writing was made to this Court by the Drain Commissioners of the said County, for the appointment of three special commissioners to determine the necessity for a drain through certain lands in said County, and for the taking of private property for the use and benefit of the public for the purpose thereof, and the just compensation to be made therefor;

And whereas, this Court did on the twenty-ninth day of October, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety, upon a due examination of such application and of all proceedings on account thereof, to determine the necessity for a drain through certain lands in said County, and described in said application, and for the taking of private property for the use and benefit of the public for the purpose thereof, and the just compensation to be made therefor;

And whereas, there is now on file with this Court a description and survey of such Drain, from which description and survey it appears that the commencement, general course, and terminus of such Drain are as follows:

Commencing at chain 50 links north from the south 1/2 of section 17 in township 5 north of range 14 west, running thence, 1st south 89 deg. 45 min. west, magnetic meridian, 30 ch. 41 l. 2nd s 87 deg. 20 min. w. 30 ch. 3rd n 3 deg. w 19 ch. 4th s 85 deg. 20 min. w. 34 ch. 5th s 85 deg. 20 min. w. 34 ch. 6th s 85 deg. 20 min. w. 34 ch. 7th s 85 deg. 20 min. w. 34 ch. 8th s 85 deg. 20 min. w. 34 ch. 9th s 85 deg. 20 min. w. 34 ch. 10th s 85 deg. 20 min. w. 34 ch. 11th s 85 deg. 20 min. w. 34 ch. 12th s 85 deg. 20 min. w. 34 ch. 13th s 85 deg. 20 min. w. 34 ch. 14th s 85 deg. 20 min. w. 34 ch. 15th s 85 deg. 20 min. w. 34 ch. 16th s 85 deg. 20 min. w. 34 ch. 17th s 85 deg. 20 min. w. 34 ch. 18th s 85 deg. 20 min. w. 34 ch. 19th s 85 deg. 20 min. w. 34 ch. 20th s 85 deg. 20 min. w. 34 ch. 21st s 85 deg. 20 min. w. 34 ch. 22nd s 85 deg. 20 min. w. 34 ch. 23rd s 85 deg. 20 min. w. 34 ch. 24th s 85 deg. 20 min. w. 34 ch. 25th s 85 deg. 20 min. w. 34 ch. 26th s 85 deg. 20 min. w. 34 ch. 27th s 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